

## SOVIETS RIP THROUGH WEST OF KIEV

## FDR Orders Retroactive Pay in Steel

### Full Steel Output! Stabilize Wages Now!

An Editorial

The dangerously spreading steel strike must, in the first place, be charged to the policy of appeasing the home front wreckers that is guiding the public members of the War Labor Board.

Moving only when under pressure of a crisis, the WLB has actually invoked the idea that a crisis, which means a strike, must be brought about as a matter of course, if a dispute is to be forced to a decision. The inevitable consequence of such a course is to destroy the very basis upon which the War Labor Board and the processes for a peaceful settlement of disputes, was founded.

When the WLB flagrantly scrapped its own two-year-long practice of assuring retroactive pay in event pay changes will be ordered at a future date, as the board did in the steel situation, it poured oil on flames. Its provocation was as direct as any union buster would have liked. The gentlemen on the board, no doubt, would protest such a charge and point to their liberal record. But whether they like it or not, they have, in effect, been pulling the chestnuts out for the very circles in American life who would rather see a war spread within the 48 states than the offensive General Eisenhower is about to launch, and a peace such as the Tehran and Cairo conferences envisaged.

The WLB is not alone in this policy. Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, has given a similar exhibition of blindness and stubbornness in the railroad situation.

Reactionary and defeatist interests, tied closely to some of the greatest war profiteers, are looking on with satisfaction. They press for rigid enforcement of the "Little Steel" limit that yields them the bonanza of billions. And they are equally active in exploiting the dissatisfaction it brings among the workers to stir civil strife and an atmosphere for a union-busting drive such as the one that followed the last war.

Labor must not give way to their provocations—must not at any cost! To strike is to fall into a trap.

It must never be said that labor released a strike wave just as Eisenhower prepared to strike in Europe. For two years the labor movement, with the notable exception of one traitor in its ranks, has held to its no-strike pledge nearly 100 per cent.

President Philip Murray of the CIO led all of labor in this golden record. By and large, the record shows that labor gained through such policy economically and politically while reactionaries didn't like it. This still holds.

True, it is hard to restrain blood-boiling indignation in face of the reasoning of a Vinson or a Davis, especially when an Ernest T. Weir cynically eggs his workers on against them. But the cold fact must be recognized that to strike now is to throw away a great two-year record with one roll of the dice—and the dice are loaded in any strike.

Stoppages in steel should end immediately. But the fight to bring the case of steel labor and of all other workers, goes on through forms that will be far more vigorous and distasteful to reaction.

All labor, and all who feel as outraged as labor, must join with the steel workers, to demand that the WLB end its strike-provoking course.

The President should step in to assure this as well as to achieve immediate steps to bring wages in line with living costs.

## Mikhailovich Still 'Waiting,' Aide Admits

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

An unnamed "high officer" in the Yugoslav regular army under General Draz Mikhailovich has told newspaper correspondents that Mikhailovich's army would not be thrown into a general counter-attack against the Germans until Allied armies invade the Balkans. The spokesman, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel under Mikhailovich, asked, however, that his name be withheld.

This brazen declaration came immediately after the revelation by Marshal Josip Brozovich (Tito) that the Germans had transferred six more divisions to the Balkans in an effort to crush the People's Army of Liberation.

The statement by Mikhailovich's unnamed deputy is both a confession and an avowal.

Besides being, to say the least, a confession of inactivity on the part of Mikhailovich's troops, the statement is an avowal of thinly veiled enmity toward the Allies.

The Polish government-in-exile also has declared directly and indirectly that its "military underground" in Poland will not fight the Germans until the Allies invade—and then it will fight the Allies!

Early in October, at the time of the Moscow Conference, the Polish Cabinet was busy handing memos

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## Reverses WLB As Spread of Strike Loomed

President Roosevelt, acting from his Hyde Park home, last night telegraphed an appeal to the United Steelworkers of America 'CIO' and steel companies calling for "uninterrupted production" with the understanding that any new wage agreements will be retroactive.

The President's wire, reversing the refusal of the War Labor Board to assure retroactive pay, came as unauthorized steel strikes spread to affect more than 67,500 workers of plants where contracts had expired on Christmas Eve. The tie-up threatened to reach a total of 350,000.

In the railroad situation, representatives of fifteen non-operating unions and five operating brotherhoods are expected to again resume conferences today, possibly with the President, to head off a scheduled strike on Thursday and possible government seizure of the lines as a consequence.

### PRESIDENT'S WIRE

In the meantime, the War Department disclosed last night that American troops are moving overseas at a rate faster than draft board inductions and warned that there must be no relaxing on output of weapons the men need.

The President's telegram, according to the White House announcement, was sent to President Philip Murray of the CIO; Republic Steel; Youngstown Sheet and Tube; and the Wharton Iron and Steel Co. of Highbridge, New Jersey.

The President wired: "Telegrams addressed to me state that the status of contractual relations between some of the steel companies and their employees represented by the United Steel Workers of America is in doubt because of possible expiration of collective bargaining agreements, and that the same situation will soon exist elsewhere.

"The disputes between the companies and the steel workers must

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## British Sink Scharnhorst

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27 (UP).

Germany's 26,000-ton battleship Scharnhorst was brought to bay yesterday off the northern coast of Arctic Norway by units of the British home fleet and sunk in a blazing battle which reduced the German Navy to two major units.

Home fleet units protecting a convoy on the northern route to Murmansk forced the Scharnhorst to action off the bleak North Cape in the afternoon, an Admiralty communiqué announced, and the ship was sunk during the evening.

No details of the action were available immediately and it was not known how many, if any, of the Scharnhorst's crew escaped. Normally the ship carried 1,461 officers and men but her wartime complement presumably would be considerably less.

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## Multi-Millionaire Wall St. Broker Conspires Against Allied Unity

By John Meldon

One of the oldest and financially powerful Wall Street brokerage firms has been quietly conducting a campaign for:

1—War against the Soviet Union.  
2—Destruction of the Roosevelt war administration.

The conspirator is the firm of E. F. Hutton and Company, multi-millionaire member of the New York Stock Exchange, holding seats on every stock exchange of the principal cities in the nation, as well as Buenos Aires, Argentina; Zurich, Switzerland and London.

The firm is headed by elderly E. F. Hutton, Westbury, Conn., resident, who for years has carried on a relentless anti-Soviet re-baiting campaign that has earned him notoriety even among conservative Wall Streeters.

In a privately distributed house organ, "Fortnightly Market and Business Survey," the Hutton firm told recipients of the booklet last August: "Gradually it is becoming apparent that Russia is not only the key to the war but the key to the peace. . . . The fact of the matter is that most Americans seem to believe that this war might end with the fall of Hitler. Nothing could be further from the probability. This war might end but the next might very well begin simultaneously."

### STATE DEPARTMENT WARNING

The Daily Worker learned through reliable sources in the financial mart that the State Department felt compelled to privately warn the E. F. Hutton firm to put a halt to its brazenly provocative "fight the Soviets" propaganda. Meanwhile, Mr. E. F. Hutton is now concentrating his fire, in a more subtle manner, against the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. E. F. Hutton is sponsoring an isolationist "Smear Roosevelt" movement known as the "Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation." He has surrounded the committee with some of the choicest hate - Roosevelt, hate-the-Ally crowd, and is putting forth under his own signature to further the smear campaign.

Among some of the members of the Board of Trustees of the "Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation" are Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, who in pre-Pearl Harbor days spoke jointly at meetings with such choice characters as federal-industrial Mrs. Elisabeth Dilling; Coughlin-chief Father Edward Curran; ex-Senator from Nebraska Edward R. Burke who returned from a trip to Germany in the thirties drooling praise for Hitler; and Frank E. Gannett, apaiser, publisher, GOP big-shot and a man whose virulent hatred from the Roosevelt Administration knows no bounds.

The above are facts. We have the records. Now we ask this question: Two weeks ago, the New York Times reported, through a correspondent, that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi financial wizard, is sending frantic messages via Lisbon to New York bankers urging them to use their influence to secure a negotiated peace before Hitler meets defeat. Considering the record of Mr. E. F. Hutton and his stated views regarding the Soviet Union—is he one of the sympathetic recipients of Nazi Dr. Schacht's appeal?

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and failed to return. The fact of the matter is that most Americans seem to believe that this war might end with the fall of Hitler. Nothing could be further from the probability. This war might end but the next might very well begin simultaneously.

I believe that all those who may decide to give this movement its initial support will have ground to look back with pride to what they helped start. I hope you will place yourself and/or your corporation in this group.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Hutton

Evidence of anti-Soviet incitement—Masthead of the Fortnightly Market and Business Survey, issued by E. F. Hutton & Co., Wall St. brokers, and a passage indicating the anti-Soviet poison it has been distributing. Below, a letter signed by E. F. Hutton, multi-millionaire member of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the firm.

## Tito Cuts Zagreb-Belgrade Rail Line, Wipes Out Garrison

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UP).—The Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich, eluding German forces pouring across northern Yugoslavia, have again cut the important Zagreb-Belgrade rail line, a Partisan communiqué said today, and wiped out an enemy garrison at Goryani in western Slovenia in the same series of operations.

On the main fronts in Yugoslavia, eastern and central Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia, the Partisans were fighting the guerrilla warfare against the German occupation forces jabbing quickly at marching columns and exposed communications lines and retiring quickly before the Nazis could avail themselves of superior manpower and equipment.

Goryani was captured after a 13-hour battle in which many enemy troops, including the garrison commander, were killed. Four enemy tanks were destroyed, and two stores of war equipment were captured.

The Zagreb - Belgrade rail line which the Partisans cut is one of the main lines of land communication for the Germans between Austria and occupied Italy and their Balkan conquests in southeastern Europe. They also slashed the line between Osijek, 100 miles northwest of Belgrade and Djakov, 20 miles southwest of Osijek, a branch of the Belgrade-Zagreb line along which Nazi troops can be moved into southern Slavonia and toward northern Bosnia.

In no sector did the Partisans report a major-scale action, and it has been their custom to avoid such engagements to preserve their forces against the day when they may be called upon to strike in full strength with an Allied invasion army.

Instead, they were knifing at the railways and roads by which the Germans and the troops of their puppet governments move in constant pursuit of the elusive Yugoslavs. They destroyed the railway station near Bitol, in Macedonia, killing many Germans and Bulgarians and capturing some of the latter, who expressed a desire to fight beside the Partisans.

### Seize Kungan

CHUNKING, Dec. 26 (UP).—Chinese troops occupied the highway town of Kungan, 65 miles north of Changteh, on Christmas day, a Chinese communiqué disclosed today, and have recaptured all territory north of the city to the Yangtze River, more than 20 miles away.

## Kill 15,000 Nazis, Take 150 Towns In 25-Mile Sweep

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UP).—

Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army has broken the German front in the Kiev salient and advanced 25 miles in the area of Radomil, 85 miles west of the Ukraine capital, killing 15,000 Nazi troops, the Soviet command announced tonight.

Hurling back the massed tanks and infantry with which German Field Marshal Fritz Ulrich Von Manstein had attempted vainly to

Moscow's midnight supplementary communiqué, while omitting mention of the battle of the Kiev salient, brought new details of the fighting for Vitebsk, in which another 4,000 Germans were reported killed.

crack Soviet resistance and regain his Dnieper line positions for a drive against Kiev, Vatutin's forces seized the initiative along a 50-mile front, south of Radomil, and recaptured 150 towns and villages including Radomil itself.

The highway center of Radomil, retaken by the Germans Dec. 14, marked the easternmost point of Manstein's advance toward Kiev. The town is 28 miles northeast of Zhitomir, 38 southeast of Korosten. Meanwhile, 340 miles to the north, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army, led by motorized divisions and crushing one German strong point after another, drove to within five miles east of the great White Russian fortress of Vitebsk, the Soviet operational communiqué broadcast by Radio Moscow reported.

### PASS TO OFFENSIVE

Unofficial front reports relayed by Moscow told of a third major campaign in the making at the extreme southern end of the Dnieper line, where Gen. Feodor L. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army, which last week liquidated the last German bridgehead on the Dnieper's east bank, began crossing the broad stream in a thrust toward the estuary city of Kherson. These forces have occupied several islands in the estuary, Soviet correspondents said.

Moscow's communiqué announced that four German tank divisions and six infantry divisions—a total approximating 135,000 men—had been routed by Vatutin's forces which "passed to the offensive" a few days ago in the Kiev salient.

In three days, the war bulletin said, the first Ukraine Army, striking the second major blow of the Soviet winter offensive, occupied 150 inhabited places, most of which had been wrested from the Soviets since Manstein started his counterattacks in mid-November.

Moscow's communiqué listed 159 German tanks destroyed in the three days of fighting, together with 39 self-propelled guns, 52 armored cars and 109 field pieces of various calibers.

"The enemy left on the battlefield up to 15,000 killed," the War Bulletin announced.

As the Germans retreated, the Soviets seized huge amounts of booty. According to incomplete reports, Moscow said, 58 tanks, 21 self-propelled guns, 56 other field guns, 20 armored cars and 167 mortars, 760 machine guns, more than 3,000 rifles and 15 food, material and ammunition dumps were taken.

## Report French C.P. Seeks Reshuffle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 25 (UP).—Andre Marty, French Communist leader who arrived here from Moscow last October, told the United Press today that the French Communist Party will demand a complete reshuffle of the French Committee of National Liberation in a forthcoming issue of a new Communist weekly publication.

The reshuffle, Marty said, will offer a solution to the 40-day deadlock between the committee and the Communist Party over the latter's demands for adequate representation in the Committee.

Marty charged that the Committee was attempting to create a split in the Communist Party by making a distinction between "resistance Communists" who have readily come out of France and other Communists, including the 27 Deputies who were imprisoned here before Germany attacked Russia.

## Down 19 Zeros In Canton Fight

HEADQUARTERS 14TH U. S. AIR FORCE, China, Dec. 26 (UP).—A heavy force of U. S. Liberators attacked the air field at Canton yesterday and shot down 19 Japanese Zeros, also listing 10 "probables."

The bomber crews reported numerous hits on Japanese runways, with "explosions and fire" indicating at least one plane destroyed on the ground.

More than 30 Zeros attacked the American forces and engaged them in a 25-minute battle. It was the second attack by American "heavies" in the Canton area in consecutive days.

## Tokio Destroyer, 3 Vessels Sunk

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, Dec. 27 (UP).—The steadily growing striking power of the South and Southwest Pacific Air Forces was demonstrated forcibly Christmas weekend with attacks at Kavieng, New Ireland, where one destroyer and three large cargo vessels were sunk, and at Rabaul, New Britain, where 41 enemy planes were destroyed in two days.

A South Pacific carrier task force sent its planes to blast Kavieng Harbor Saturday morning in the first attack there by carrier-based aircraft.



# The Menace of Fascist Finland

By William Z. Foster

The American people must learn that if we are going to realize the objectives of Tehran and in winning the war also set up a world organization capable of maintaining the peace, one of the major things we must do is to stop the present coddling of fascist Finland by our State Department and by the bulk of the daily newspaper. The present American attitude towards Finland, by encouraging that country to fight against our ally, the USSR, bears a burning menace to the stability of the whole post-war setup in Europe.

Many Americans are mystified, or pretend to be, at the danger the Russians see in the fascist Mannerheim Government of Finland. What possible harm, these people ask, could little Finland do to the giant Russia? But such elements overlook entirely the realities of Finnish-Soviet relations. Actually, Finland has been one of the most dangerous states in the so-called "cordon sanitaire" or belt of states with which the Versailles Treaty makers surrounded the USSR in the West, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, in their effort to limit the Soviet Union's influence and generally to make difficulties for it.

The common characteristics of these border states have been reactionary governments (in late years, fascist), violently anti-Soviet policies, and a virtual puppet status to one or more of the great imperialist powers—France, Great Britain, Germany, or the United States, all of which, in the pre-war years, had more or less active anti-Soviet orientations.

Finland, more than any other of the many border states in the "cordon sanitaire," turned out to be a grave danger to the USSR. Indeed, Finland, by its attacks upon the USSR, gave Hitler his best chance to win the war and with it world mastery. This was during the Finnish-Soviet war in the winter of 1939, which was directly provoked by Finnish aggression. When this war began Americans scoffed at the Russian assertion that it was the Finnish Government, not they, that wanted war and that opened hostilities. It was preposterous, they said, to assert that tiny Finland deliberately attacked gigantic Russia.

## POWERFUL SUPPORT

Yet that was exactly what happened. For the Finnish fascist leaders and their Social-Democratic tools understood quite well that Finland, in war against the USSR, could count on very powerful imperialist support. And this was duly forthcoming, once they opened up hostilities. Immediately world capitalist forces began to gang up against the USSR. To the tune of the most fantastic campaign of journalistic lies the world has ever witnessed, the nations everywhere were shipped into an incitement against the USSR. The anti-Soviet front which Hitler had tried so hard to achieve in Munich and in pre-war days, was coming into existence around the issue of Finland.

Under the Finnish incitement many governments began to move against the USSR. In the World Telegram of Dec. 15, 1943, W. P. Stimson, a friend of fascist Finland, exultantly tells of the development of the capitalist backing of the Finns:

"The League of Nations expelled Russia. The Vatican sent funds. A \$10,000,000 credit was opened by the United States. . . . The British and French Governments shipped 285 planes, 500 cannon, 100 anti-tank guns, 5,000 machine guns and 60,000,000 rounds of ammunition and other equipment. The United States came through with another \$20,000,000 loan."

It may be added, also, that in France, Great Britain and in the Scandinavian countries, large armed expeditions were formed, and from the United States groups of reactionaries left to fight for Finland. Meanwhile, the armies of Poland, Rumania, Turkey, etc., were

thrown on the alert and their governments menaced the USSR, and the Japanese cobra in Siberia raised its ugly head to strike. Altogether, the situation was a "natural" for Hitler. It was what he had tried for years to organize. It constituted the best opportunity he has ever had to defeat his main enemy, the Soviet Union, and thus to win the war. Had he marched then against the USSR he would have had the active help, or at least the "benevolent neutrality," of all the great imperialist powers. Although Germany was at war with Great Britain and France at the time, the war was in its so-called "phony" stage and undoubtedly the reactionary Chamberlain and Daladier Governments would have been only too happy to "switch the war" to get the "right" war under way, the one they had been planning for all the time. And that the American reactionaries would have welcomed this turn of events, goes without saying.

## CRITICAL MOMENT

An attack by Nazi Germany against the USSR at that time would have placed that country in an extremely precarious, if not desperate, situation. The Finnish war thus constituted a more critical moment for the USSR than even the historic battle of Stalingrad, which turned the tide of the war. Why Hitler did not strike at this most favorable moment during the Finnish war, remains unexplained. It was one of his greatest, most decisive mistakes in the whole war. Probably he figured that he had better bowl over the British and French armies, grab the industries of Europe, and then, with this vast power at his disposal, undertake his biggest task, to defeat the Red Army, the real obstacle to his plans of world conquest. But the course of events completely upset Hitler's calculations. When he finally got around to attacking the USSR, although he did have control of Europe's industries, he had succeeded in lining up Great Britain and the United States in alliance with the USSR against himself. The Red Army also proved to be far tougher than he thought, so now he finds himself in his present pickle.

The course of the war has showed clearly that the fight of the USSR has saved civilization from Nazi barbarism. Had the USSR been defeated or even dangerously weakened by a general capitalist attack at the time of the Finnish-Soviet war, this would have certainly cleared the way for a Hitler world victory, with all the horrors that would involve. And the chief instigator in bringing about this supreme danger to civilization was more than dear little, democratic Mannerheim Finland, special "friend" and protégé of the United States.

The lesson from all this is clear. The menace of fascist Finland must be liquidated. It is a danger to the whole outlook for world peace and post-war world unity. The Finns must no longer be encouraged to demand borders that will enable them to keep Leningrad under their big guns. It is about time, too, that we begin to see through the Finnish reactionary leaders' cheap trick of buying American sympathy by war debts payments. When our State Department ceases to support the Mannerheim Government then it will collapse, and the Russians will be able to arrive at a friendly peace with Finland, satisfactory to the Finnish people.

If we are to take the Tehran Agreements seriously and to work earnestly for the peace and the better world these agreements envisage, we must show it by liquidating the Finnish sector of our old-time "cordon sanitaire" policy against the USSR.

## Navy Changes Plane Cooling Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UP).—The Navy has abandoned production of liquid-cooled aircraft engines and will rely wholly on radial air-cooled motors for the duration. It was disclosed tonight. The only contract the Navy had for liquid-cooled power plants—with the Aviation Corporation—has been cancelled but experimentation will continue.

# Unrest in Japan --- Zero Plane Strike Shook Regime

(Fifth in a series of exclusive articles, based on information from Japanese war prisoners, formerly workers in Japan's industries.)

By Israel Epstein

CHUNGKING, Dec. 26 (ALN).—The Kobe strike of April, 1941, did not end Japanese labor action before Pearl Harbor. In August another large scale strike broke out at Nagoya, involving among other factories the Mitsubishi aircraft plant in that city—the plant that produces the famous Zero.

The Nagoya strike involved more than 20,000 workers. As at Kobe, sabotage was a prominent characteristic. The striking workers took

airplane parts out of the plant buildings, broke them and threw them into ditches. The strike was settled by partial concessions to the workers, but after they came back to the factories, very extensive arrests took place. In September, 1941, the workers of the War Ministry Ordnance plants at Kokura also came out. This strike was a partial one and was confined to the section of the workers manufacturing barrels for artillery—3,000 out of 80,000 men in the entire plant. At Kokura the work was exceptionally heavy and the 16-hour day literally crippled hundreds. The plant hospital was

full of men who had broken down on the job. The workers' demands were for shorter hours and improvement of conditions and the movement ended in a favorable compromise. The War Ministry itself recognized that the degree of exploitation was so high that it impeded instead of speeded up production. There may also have been a desire on the part of the militarists to show that they, unlike the private capitalists, were willing to listen to legitimate complaints—and highly skilled labor in a key sector of war industries had to be dealt with gently. In any case, the Kokura strike stands alone among the

strikes of 1941 in that there were no arrests and no reprisals after the settlement. More than 20,000 workers participated in the last big strike of 1941 which took place in October at Tsurumi, a town between Tokyo and Yokohama in which most of the heavy industry of the Tokyo district is centered. A special characteristic of this strike was a united front and joint action between workers and salaried employees. There is not much known of this strike, except that repression was severe and, as at Kobe, many participants were transported for work on overseas fortifications. The special historical significance

of the 1941 strikes is that they came at a time when Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union made it necessary for the Japanese warlords to decide, and decide quickly, whether they would come to the aid of their Nazi allies by attacking Siberia or advance their own ambitions in some other way. The final decision as to whether to strike at the USSR or at Britain and America was made some time in the late summer or early fall of the same year, precisely when the labor unrest in Japan was at its highest. It is the opinion of such prominent anti-fascist Japanese as Wataru Kajii that the strikes of 1941 led many of Japan's leaders to believe that an attack on the USSR—

involving an all-out continental war close to home, large scale bombing of Japan and Soviet political warfare amid unsettled internal conditions—could not be contemplated until order within the country was complete and secure. The reports of Japanese diplomats and army officers in both Germany and Russia made it plain that Hitler was by no means as near victory as the first month of the war might have indicated. The Japanese militarists therefore turned their faces resolutely toward southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands, where they faced a foe who was initially weaker and could begin the war on fronts far from home.

## A Sword Maker's Gift



Tom Beasley, maker of the historic Stalingrad sword which was presented to Premier Stalin at Tehran, also turns out masterly Commando knives and here he is presenting some of them to Brig. Gen. Leon Lohmson, hero of the Fliesoff raid, when he was visited by U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberator crewmen.

# Ramirez Concentration Camp a Hell-Hole

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26.—The first report on conditions in the Argentine concentration camp at Neuquen, written by a former prisoner in the camp who recently arrived here, discloses that the more than 100 labor and liberal leaders confined there are treated in the same fashion as prisoners in camps in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe.

"Three months in Neuquen with other anti-fascists have proved to me that fascism is capable of scientific cruelty," the former prisoner writes. "We were taken to Neuquen on July 29, by a police guard armed to the teeth with weapons, including machine guns and gas bombs. We were manacled in pairs for more than 30 hours during the ride from Buenos Aires to Neuquen. Our irons were not once removed during this period. We ate, slept, and attended our physiological necessities in this condition. Our sleeping was done sitting, with the temperature hovering around five degrees below zero. We were permitted neither blankets nor hot food. "Among the prisoners with me were statesmen, labor leaders, scientists and newspapermen. They all conducted themselves in exemplary fashion. When we arrived at Neuquen, the camp guards took all our clothes and left us standing naked for three hours during the questioning. "When we were then given penal garments, the Neuquen climate, normally below zero in winter, was especially hard on most of us who came from Buenos Aires. Almost all of us became ill of bronchitis and other lung troubles during the first weeks. There was no medical attention. "A worker named Vasquez, who was suffering from silicosis contracted as a miner, spat blood continuously for four days without the slightest medical aid. In this case some of us protested forcefully to our jailers and a doctor was sent. Vasquez, however, is still in Neuquen, very near death."

# Browder's Comment On 'Internationale'

The discussion now taking place on the decision of the Soviet government to adopt a new national anthem recalls the remarks of Earl Browder on the "Internationale" at the last session of the Communist Party's national committee in June, 1943. The section of his report dealing with this question follows:

At the time the dissolution [of the Communist International] decision was published, the Associated Press called me up and asked me for a statement as to what American Communists were going to do about the song "The Internationale." Without having had any preparation for such a momentous question, my reaction was to laugh at it and reply I really couldn't say. We never had any Party decisions about songs, and I didn't suppose there were going to be any, that without Party decisions we sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and I supposed we'd still continue, and I don't see any reason for changing our singing programs, which include "The Internationale."

I am afraid, however, that I took this question too lightly when I answered the Associated Press over the telephone. Thinking the matter over afterwards, I realized that while this question of songs has never been a matter of Party decisions but merely of customs, to the outside world these things assume a great importance, especially as the spotlight is turned by enemies of ours and of the war effort upon precisely such small questions as that. Thinking further over the situation I had to admit that perhaps we made a mistake in not having Party decisions about questions of songs because, if we had had Party decisions, I'm sure that the American Communists never would have decided to change the words of "The Internationale," making our American version of it different from that used in any other part of the world. You know that in America we have for many years been singing a refrain of "The Internationale" as the "International Soviet." That's not done anywhere else in the world. That's a special Americanism. Some very zealous, very sectarian worker in the cultural world gave it to us and we thoughtlessly accepted it and it became an established custom. We never reviewed it. We never even discussed it. Suddenly, without discussion, on the initiative of one person, the American Communists began to sing about the "International Soviet," where all the rest of the international labor movement sang about the "Internationale." It's a small difference which has been exaggerated into a programmatic question in America by our enemies. Perhaps we'll have to break a longstanding tradition of having no decision about songs and officially change the American version of the "Internationale" back to the international version. I cite this as an example whereby, by becoming more international, we will adjust ourselves closer to American realities. This was an Americanism that separated us from the American people.

# Italy's Northern Cities Swept by Anti-Nazi Strikes

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (ICN).—"Fascists await you in the mountains," says a leaflet of the Italian National Liberation Front pasted up on thousands of walls in hundreds of towns in northern Italy, according to a Geneva dispatch received here. "Join them, help them in the struggle against the German invaders and against the fascists who have sold out to the Germans."

This message, the dispatch says, is addressed to Italian youth born in 1924-25, whom the German puppet Mussolini "government" is calling up now for military service. The dispatch adds that Partisan groups are growing in strength and Partisan attacks on the Germans are mounting.

The new gives special point to a current article in Red Fleet, organ of the Soviet Navy, which calls attention to the continuous strikes in the northern Italian industrial centers, the recent people's uprising in Florence, and the daily attempts—many of them successful—on the lives of fascist and Nazi leaders.

## KILL 160 FASCISTS

The reports of Hitler's own agent, Farinacci, show that in a period of ten days in the first half of November the Italian guerrillas killed 160 fascist district leaders and 26 German officers. The Socialist newspaper, Libera Stampa, says that 84 more fascists were killed between Nov. 15 and Dec. 5.

Among the fascists killed were some rather prominent figures in Mussolini's outfit, including Colonel Gobbi, the military governor of Florence; secretary of the Fascist Party Ferrara, who was on his way to a congress called by the Germans in Verona, and Riva, a black-shirt leader in Turin. Besides, others who paid the penalty were five fascist members of the Medical Academy of Bologna, four members of the fascist committee in Florence, and several local leaders in each of the towns, Belluno, Padua, Piacenza, Ferrara and Imola. Other killed included Tranquilla Casanova, Minister of Justice in Mussolini's "government," who was bumped off in Livorno; Admiral Legnani, Mussolini's Naval Minister, killed in Verbania; and Nicolini, chief of Mussolini's Information Bureau.

Colonel Von Loering had 30 people arrested in Padua and drew up an announcement bearing his signature that every tenth person in Padua would be shot unless informed by the killing. While the announcement was being posted on the streets, Colonel Von Loering was killed by a bomb thrown into his automobile.

Guerrillas in Lombardy alone number some 20,000, and workers in the war factories supply them with arms and ammunition, often with the knowledge of the Italian factory owners.

## INDUSTRIAL STRIKES

Operating in close contact with the guerrillas are regular units of the Italian Army, which took over last September in the mountains of Lombardy. In November, one of these Army units made a bold raid on a German barracks in Brescia where Italian officers were imprisoned for refusal to serve the Germans and freed the officers.

In Piedmont the guerrillas in the mountains of Veneto and along the Appennines from Genoa to Sulmona and Abruzzo are more than 15,000 strong. The strikes and industrial disturbances that have swept the northern industrial cities are equally important evidence of the growing strength of the Italian resistance movement.

Such strikes have taken place in Milan, Turin, Ferrara and Florence. In the latter city, the black-shirts were besieged for six days and nights in the Borgo Allegri quarter. Only by bringing panzer forces into action were the invaders able to crush the uprising; but even so, on the following day the metal workers of Florence's principal mills started a strike under the slogans, "We Want Bread" and "Out With the Germans."

On Nov. 22 not less than 500,000 workers went on strike in these cities demanding increased rations and freedom for the restored trade unions. In Turin, the strikers even demanded the ousting of the German troops and the disbanding of the fascist organizations which functioned under German protection.

# Speculators' Profits in Brazil Soar 200%

By Rodolfo Ghioldi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26.—The press in Brazil recently pointed out the violent contrast between the profits of Brazilian enterprises, which reach up to 200 per cent, and the wages of the workers, which are very low. Coal workers of the Rio Grande do Sul earn the equivalent of \$13 per month, and the average salary of commercial clerks is fifteen dollars per month.

The last decree suspends the application of methods of collective bargaining for the differences between workers and employers, and forces the workers individually to establish claims, which is a practical procedure to annul the rights of the workers.

Since the Constitution of the "Estado Novo" (the New State established by President Getulio Vargas and his friends) forbids strikes, the working class is left without any instrument of defense. 100 PER CENT RISE IN COSTS The conditions of the people are becoming more difficult, due to the high cost of living, which has increased 100 per cent as compared with the recent 15 per cent increase in wages.

The wartime scarcity of staples makes things even worse. The people feel that Brazil's war effort is being taken advantage of by the speculators, and that their war sacrifices are radically unequal. These things facilitate the division-

# 160 War Plants Restored in The Orel Area

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (ICN).—In the Orel area, 160 industrial enterprises, not counting small enterprises, have been restored and set into operation since publication of the Soviet Government decision to rush rehabilitation work in liberated territory, according to A. Matveyev, secretary of the Communist Party regional committee.

In the countryside there are already functioning 86 machine and tractor stations and workshops, counting several thousand tractors, more than 200 harvester combines, 300 threshers and some 3,000 different kinds of agricultural implements.

Construction work has been completed on more than 18,500 houses in the region in the past two-and-a-half months, into which 97,000 persons moved. The Orel region now has 2,750 schools, 13 city and children's hospitals, one children's hospital, 20 rural dispensaries and first aid stations. These achievements, however, Matveyev states, are only the first steps in carrying out the government's colossal plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Orel and the entire Orel region.

# Cuba Labor Asks Prestes' Release

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Declaring that the continued incarceration of the great democrat and anti-fascist, Luis Carlos Prestes, is a "negation of the democratic principles" for which Brazil is supposed to stand, the Havana Province Federation of Workers meeting here in its fifth annual convention voted to send a protest to Brazil's President Getulio Vargas.

The Brazilian Government, the trade union protest told President Vargas, is assumed to be "struggling for the postulates of Liberty and Democracy embodied in the Atlantic Charter," and the release of Prestes from prison is necessary to assure the working people of Latin America that the principles for which the war is being fought are respected by Brazil.

The fact that Prestes is still held demonstrates the union said, that there still persists in Brazil hangovers of Nazi procedures and totalitarian policies which the Brazilian government formerly followed. The Federation of Workers convention also denounced the fascist military regime in Argentina which, a special resolution said, has been converted by the clique of General Pedro Pablo Ramirez into a "special head of Hitlerite penetration in the Americas" and a "center of espionage and plots against hemispheric unity."

The Convention demanded the immediate freedom of the noted Argentine labor leader, Victorio Codovilla, and called on the workers of all North and South American countries to bring pressure on the Ramirez regime to free Codovilla and also the hundreds of other labor leaders held in dungeons and concentration camps. Solidarity actions were asked in all the American countries "to help the fraternal people of Argentina recover their democratic liberties and crush the fascist dictatorship."

# Say Alexander to Head Balkan Push

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UP).—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, newly named commander of Allied forces in Italy, will lead the Balkan offensive, when and if it materializes, observers said today in commenting on the shift of Allied commanders which moved Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to leadership of invasion forces in western Europe. The Italian Peninsula can become a springboard for a push across the Adriatic once the Allies consolidate a line north of Rome and prepare the airfields of the Italian peninsula, it was said here.

# Ecuador Workers Hold Provincial Congress to Organize National Group

QUAYAVIL, Ecuador, Dec. 26 (ALN).—Establishment of the Provisional Federation of Guayas Workers here without government intervention, marks a new departure in the government's attitude toward labor organizations. The federation, whose organic charter has been approved by the government, was formed at the conclusion of the first provincial congress of Guayas workers. Held under the auspices of the National Committee of Ecuador Workers (CNTE), the congress was the first of a series of provincial congresses to be held throughout the country, with the aim of setting up a national labor confederation early next year.

For more than two years Ecuador labor has been striving to form a unified labor organization, only to meet with severe government opposition. In March, 1943, the government broke up a national labor congress then in session. The CNTE was set up secretly later in the year.

The provincial congress was called by the Union Sindical de Trabajadores del Guayas, STACPOG (Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas, Campesinos, Pobres, Obreros Rurales del Guayas) and the Federation of Oil Workers. More than 160 delegates attended, representing 77 labor organizations in the province, two native communities and eight peasant cooperatives. The major part of the congress was devoted to discussions of the problems of industrial workers, artisans and country workers and led to the formulation of a program on ways and means to control the rising living cost, increase salaries and organize fixed salary workers.

The congress sharply attacked "divisionists and provocateurs" who are "trying to destroy the United Nations," and also attacked attempts to "divert religion from its authentic purpose through the implanting of 'New Christian Order' plans, which express the aspirations of feudalism and Nazism." Like the Ramirez government in Argentina and the Franco government in Spain.

After hearing that the British Trades Union Congress was conducting a world labor conference in London in June, 1944, the congress unanimously endorsed the TUC call and pledged Ecuador's participation. The program of Guayas labor, in part, follows:

- (1) Energetic action to speed victory through increasing production and preventing unjustified stoppages;
- (2) opposition to all racist, fascist and Falange anti-democratic ideologies;
- (3) full support to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the application of the Moscow conference decisions for the post-war world;
- (4) for world labor unity and labor's participation in the peace;
- (5) national democratic unity to make it impossible for reaction to control our country;
- (6) the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The congress voted to protest to the government against the imprisonment of Raymond Meriguet, head of the Quito regional anti-fascist movement, who was arrested while on his way to address a meeting of the oil workers union in Ancon. An active worker in the Free French organization in Latin America, Meriguet was arrested on charges of subversive activities and to enlist in the Free French forces. He is now confined at Maldonado, a prison camp for totalitarians, despite Ecuador's recognition of the Free French.

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# Defeatists Stall on Mustering-Out Pay for Vets

## Hearst Poses as Vets' Champion for Partisan Aim

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Congress was in such a hurry to get out of town for the Christmas holidays that it didn't even take a few minutes to pass legislation in behalf of veterans of this war.

Close to 800,000 boys have been discharged and the rate increases about 70,000 a month—soldiers who have lost arms or legs in the battle against the Axis or whose medical disabilities make them unfit for active duty.

From all over the country, Congressmen have been besieged with letters from parents and citizens to provide mustering-out pay for these veterans and give them an opportunity to readjust into civilian life.

Some forty-five Congressmen, both progressives and conservatives, have banded together to get such legislation through.

But the Military Affairs Committee, under slow-moving Andrew May of Kentucky, doesn't seem to be in any hurry. They had months and months to consider such legislation—they are afraid it will cost too much money.

**PAT HEARST ON BACK**

The delay of the House—the Senate passed a measure bill just before adjournment—has given the defeatist press an opportunity to pose as the champions of the disabled veterans.

Republican Thomas Rolph, California reactionary, indulged in fulsome praise of William Randolph Hearst the day the House adjourned.

"Mr. Speaker, I want the country to know of the unselfish, devoted efforts being put forth by Mr. William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst Publications in aiding the cause of those who are being mustered out."

Rolph introduced into the Congressional Record a letter which Hearst has been running in his papers calling upon Representatives to "support legislation guaranteeing mustering-out pay."

Of course, Rolph who has always been in solid with the defeatist master-mind, couldn't refrain from praising Hearst as "among the most distinguished and dominant personalities in contemporary American life."

And a number of other Congressmen, including Lilliam Lemke and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, also praised Hearst on the back.

It simply goes to show that the stalling and inexcusable delay of Congress has played right into the hands of the defeatists.

The problem facing the discharged veterans is two-fold. Those who are not physically disabled but have some medical disabilities which bar active service do not receive any money to tide them over until they can get a job. Although the U. S. Employment Service and Selective Service does make every effort to place the veteran, it naturally takes a couple of weeks. Meanwhile, he has no money to live on.

**RED TAPE**

For the disabled veterans, once they are discharged from hospitals, there is a delay of from one to seven months before they receive compensation due to the voluminous red tape involved.

The War Department just adopted simplified form informing discharged veterans of their rights which replaces seven forms and five letters previously required to be filled out.

What Congressman Rogers and other Representatives have been pressing for, is that the medical records and all other documents of veterans be assembled together before discharge—so there is no painful wait.

And a substantial mustering-out sum to enable the veteran to readjust into civilian life without economic problems for the moment.

Rep. Chet Hoffield also introduced a measure, H. R. 3735, which provides \$100 a month for 12 months. The bill the Senate passed recently provides a flat sum from \$200 to \$500 depending on length and place of service. The War Department proposes a flat sum of \$300.

There is no dearth of proposals in Congress—but they have been bottled up in the Military Affairs Committee.

Mustering-out pay for veterans should be the No. 1 item on the House calendar when the Congressmen get back in January.

**Illinois Bell Co. to Hire Negro Girls**

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Negro girls will be employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. here as switchboard operators and clerks, officials announced last week. It was announced at the same time that the new branch office of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. of St. Louis, which recently defied the Fair Employment Practice Committee, is installing all-Negro staff.

## Hits Ruling on Mrs. Browder As 'Vindictive'

Asserting that "only vindictiveness" will be understood as the reason for the persecution of Mrs. Ralusa Browder, William L. Standard, noted labor attorney, yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt to end the deportation proceedings against her.

Mr. Standard, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born as well as general counsel for the National Maritime Union, called attention in his letter to the ordinary benefits which alien marrying American citizens usually enjoy.

The letter declared: "No matter what legal reasons may be offered for this decision (in Mrs. Browder's case), only vindictiveness would be understood as the reasons, both at home and abroad."

"The undersigned, as general counsel for the National Maritime Union, has frequently been consulted by alien seamen whose residence depended on their marriage to American citizens. I cannot recall a single instance when anyone was denied the full legal benefits that are derived from such a marriage."

"It would seem that Mrs. Browder should, under the law, be accorded full protection. Let it not be said, and said to our shame, that we, at home, towards the alien in our midst, are lacking in that fulsome generosity in which people throughout the world are daily placing their trust."

## Carver School Directors Issue Statement

The board of directors of the George Washington Carver School, 57 W. 125th St., yesterday made public a statement reaffirming the non-partisan character of the institution, in answer to a red-baiting campaign in certain newspapers which resulted, last week, in resignation of six of the Board's members.

The Board's statement charged that "certain of the daily newspapers have attacked the school because the school reflects unity amongst the people of Harlem. This unity is an evidence of the growing consciousness and social maturity of the community."

"The Board cannot fail to note that those papers which have sought to discredit and destroy the school have never used their columns to promote the interest and welfare of the school. The Board further notes that these same newspapers have used their columns to smear as criminals the people of the Harlem area and Negroes of other sections of Greater New York."

The statement reaffirmed the non-partisan character of both the school's directorate and its courses and pointed out that the registration of 157 students in this new institution of learning is sufficient proof of community support. "The further progress of the School requires the cooperation of the entire Harlem community, and of all others interested in the needs and problems of our community," it continued.

Terminating the resignation of six directors regrettable, especially in view of the vicious campaign to discredit the school, the statement indicated that at a meeting of the remaining Board of Directors on Dec. 23, a unanimous vote of confidence was adopted, in support of the school's policies.

The Board will continue its work with renewed enthusiasm, the statement went on, and within a few weeks will report to the people of Harlem in a public meeting. It will also "continue its efforts to attract to its membership and to the faculty of the School individuals who represent a true cross section of educational and other leadership, both white and Negro."

**Offer Award for Book on Negro**

The George Washington Carver Memorial Award has been created by Doubleday, Doran and Co., publishers, here, for a book of fiction, non-fiction or poetry dealing with American Negroes. The period covered for the receipt of manuscripts is indefinite, the award being made whenever a full-length manuscript seems to the judges to be worthy of this special recognition.

The award will consist of \$1,500 paid outright and \$1,000 as an advance against royalties. The scale of royalties will run 10 per cent on the first 2,500 copies, 12 1/2 per cent on the next 2,500 copies, and 15 per cent thereafter.

The purpose of the award, according to the publishers, who also put out the biography of George Washington Carver, by Rachman Holt, is to keep alive the memory of the great American Negro scientist and to help give wide distribution to books about the Negro in the United States.

Numerous special events are being planned by Communist Clubs in the city to mark the 20th Anniversary Press Drive of the Daily Worker one of the most outstanding and successful press drives the paper has undertaken. Stress is being made on renewals of subscriptions to both Daily Worker and the Worker, the institution of regular and frequent street sales on busy corners, establishing delivery routes and, of course, increasing the number of regular subscriptions to both papers.

In this connection the New York County Committee of the Communist Party announced today that the week beginning Jan. 4 to Jan. 11 has been designated "N. Y. County Worker Week."

During this week the main activity of the clubs will center around a drive for subscriptions. Interest has been stimulated in this drive by the competition which has developed between N. Y. County and Kings County as a result of the challenge for a friendly competition in increasing circulation of the Worker and Daily Worker Councilman Peter V. Cacchione extended to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis two weeks ago.

"The New York County Worker Week" will be climaxed by a gala mobilization on Sunday, Jan. 9 at which time prizes will be awarded. Breakfasts will be served at the clubs. At regular meetings of the clubs during that week a skit centering on the meeting of a labor

## Churchill Kin Meets Songwriter



After witnessing a performance of "This Is the Army," given for women members of an anti-aircraft battery, Second Officer Mary Churchill, daughter of the Prime Minister, meets and enjoys a snack of doughnuts and coffee with songwriter Irving Berlin. An American soldier (center) takes part.

## Hollywood Stars Aid 'Sleepy Lagoon' Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—When a handful of motion picture stars go to a premiere, it's big news. But when 300 outstanding stars, directors and writers pay \$5 each to go to a buffet to help 12 Mexican-American youthful victims of race prejudice, all Los Angeles metropolitan daily newspapers except one ignored the event.

The exception was the Los Angeles Daily News which broke the silence which has greeted the setting up of a national committee, headed by Carey McWilliams, famous author of "Factories in the Field" and "Brothers Under the Skin," to raise funds to appeal the convictions of the Sleepy Lagoon boys and win their release from prison.

A few days before the big Hollywood event, the boys who are serving sentences ranging up to life imprisonment got the first break given them by any writer on any big city newspaper when Matt Weinstock of the Los Angeles Daily News commented on the exceptionally fine records the boys are making at San Quentin penitentiary, devoting the major part of his daily column to the case and declaring, "The irony is somewhat heavy when a dozen boys, pushed around outside, find democracy inside prison walls."

Before the Weinstock column and the report of the Hollywood event in the news columns of the Daily News, the only help the boys had received had come from the labor press which saw the case as an expression of native fascism and a threat to labor. The general commercial press tagged the boys as "Zootsuits."

Weinstock wrote: "Last January 13, a Los Angeles court convicted 17 boys in the Sleepy Lagoon case. Twelve were found guilty of having conspired to murder Jose Diaz, five of assault."

"This was before the so-called riot suits of last June, though it in a sense set the stage for them."

**NO POSITIVE PROOF**

The only thing clear in the homicide is that Diaz was found dead August 3, 1943, after attending a party at Sleepy Lagoon ranch. He had been drinking. He had been run over by a car. Whether he had been in a brawl was not positively established.

"Unquestionably 17 convictions for one death indicate a failure somewhere in our police and court procedure. Moreover, there is no positive eyewitness proof that any of the 17 were the real culprits. . . . Anyway, the boys went to jail, 12 to San Quentin, five to the county jail. Though the case remains highly inflammatory, bigger news swallowed it up."

Weinstock then quotes from an article appearing in the prison newspaper, the San Quentin News, which said the boys behavior and sportsmanship had "struck dead the preconceived notion of their fellow inmates and the officials that they were twelve no-account, gang-marauding Zoo-Suits."

The Indian National Congress has also demanded an independent, self-governing India as necessary for effective support of the war.

The Congress demand for an Indian National Government included a provision for minority self-government, meaning specifically the setting up of an autonomous Moslem state in a free India.

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press to peoples in every land will be presented.

All the subscriptions collected on that Sunday as well as those previously secured are the Birthday present which is being given to the papers at the gigantic 20th Anniversary meeting the next day, Monday, Jan. 10, in Madison Square Garden.

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## City CIO Assails Plot to Boost Rents

The attempt of powerful real estate interests in New York City to give landlords a Christmas present of a 10 per cent boost in rent ceilings has as its aim "to wreck the OPA's rent freezing order," warned Saul Mill, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York CIO Council, in a statement to the press yesterday.

Warning that the demand of the landlords for a blanket 10 per cent increase in rents "is a serious threat to the government's attempt to stabilize living costs," Mr. Mills served notice that "The CIO reaffirms its support of the OPA rent control program and will fight vigorously to maintain it."

The landlords' demand for "at least" 10 per cent higher rent ceilings was made public on Christmas Eve by the misnamed "Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee," headed by William J. Demore, former head of the New York Real Estate Board.

The group asked for a hearing on their "request" to be set for Jan. 31.

"The landlords' demands," Mr. Mills' statement pointed out, "based on the pretext that maintenance costs have risen, are a flimsy excuse to jump on the profiteering bandwagon. The CIO has found, in handling complaints from hundreds of tenants, that landlords are simply not repairing, servicing or maintaining their buildings. It seems to us that the tenants should be the ones to petition the OPA for a ten per cent reduction in rents."

Higher rents would seriously affect thousands of war workers, Mr. Mills continued, forcing them to move to lower rent areas further from work, and would result in great hardship for wives of servicemen, whose government-fixed incomes "do not rise to suit the whims of landlords."

Not only do individual social workers need salary increases, but additional funds must be found for the expansion of the social agencies themselves, to enable them to do a wartime job. Councilman Isaac stated:

"Their service to the community and the country at large" the Councilman's letter continued, "must be recognized, and the health and security of these professionals should not be ignored."

Not only do individual social workers need salary increases, but additional funds must be found for the expansion of the social agencies themselves, to enable them to do a wartime job. Councilman Isaac stated:

**Calls on Ohio CP to Wind Up Registration**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Speaking in the name of the State Executive Committee of the Ohio Communist Party, Arnold Johnson, state chairman, called upon all members to complete registration before Jan. 1.

"Registration of every member is one of the best methods to mobilize the entire party for participation in the party building drive," he said, "for success in the 1944 elections and for more effective contribution to winning the war over the Axis."

His statement follows in part: "Rapidly moving historic events involving the future of our nation and the world put all tasks of our Party on the basis of new standards of full mobilization. To guarantee that the Communist Party in Ohio will make its full contribution to our nation and to help make history in collaboration with all other win-the-war forces, it is imperative that the task of completing the registration of the entire membership be speeded up."

Special measures must be taken in every city. The politics, enthusiasm and intensified organizational methods which were so well demonstrated in the recent Ohio election campaign need to be put into this job. Every city and section and especially Cincinnati, Ohio Valley, Akron, Springfield and Columbus which are the most critical cities, but also Cleveland and Youngstown, must take special steps. Registration of every member is one of the best methods to mobilize the entire Party for participation in the Party building drive, for success in the 1944 elections and for more effective contribution to winning the war over the Axis. The State Executive Committee calls on the entire Party to guarantee the completion of Registration before Jan. 1. We must make every day register results.

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## Seattle Workers Register



War production workers at the Isacsson Iron Works at Seattle are 100 per cent registered as a result of the drive of the Aero-Metal Trades Registration Committee in-plant program to permit full participation at the polls. The war workers, who have won nine production awards in addition to recognition for war bond purchases, declare that their political and production activity is a double-barreled blow at the Axis. The plant is 100 per cent organized. From left to right: Mrs. L. W. Barnham, registration clerk; George Saunders, Devin Green, Leander Row, Herbert Beard and Jack Offerman.

## Minn. Gov. Acts For Racial Aims

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—Gov. Edward Thye appointed an interracial commission of leading prominent people of the state to curb all forces who create hatred and foment differences between various groups.

The commission headed by the Rev. Francis Gilligan of St. Paul, declared, "Minnesota following a progressive tradition under leadership of Gov. Thye, has established this interracial commission for the purpose of ascertaining throughout the state conditions which might breed grave social conflicts in months to come. The commission will be concerned not merely with the correction of such current conditions, but also about a positive program that will lead to more genuine and firmer cooperation among all groups."

F. Vincent Owens of St. Paul, denounced such men as Gerald K. Smith of Detroit and "Pappy" O'Daniel former governor of Texas as among those "who are sowing seeds of poison."

"These men who have preached hatred in Minnesota are reaping a good harvest in terms of their objectives," he said. "Smith has done much damage in Minnesota towards stimulating racial hatred as he comes into this state under the ministerial cloak. Our committee must work actively to lessen the influence of such people."

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# U. S. - Slovak Editors Call For Revolt Against Quislings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—A conference of Slovak-American editors and newspapermen, meeting in this city recently, issued an appeal to the people of Slovakia to revolt both against their Nazi oppressors and against Tiso-Tucha-Mach Quislings within Slovakia, it was learned here today.

The appeal, which the Office of War Information has been asked to broadcast by radio short-wave to Slovakia, calls upon the people of Slovakia to follow the example of their Slav brothers in Yugoslavia, and to support the cause of the United States and the United Nations.

Urging that "The struggle of the anti-fascist coalition identifies itself completely with the efforts and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the Slovak people," the appeal urged support for the Moscow Conference, the Atlantic Charter and the statement of Premier Joseph Stalin on Nov. 6, 1943.

## BROADEST UNITY

"The government of Tiso, Catos and Tuka," the appeal continued, "is not in a position to lead the Slovaks out of the Military Coalition, because its very existence, its purpose and ideology, is closely attached to Hitlerism."

"We therefore call upon all freedom-loving Slovaks, followers of all religious denominations, democrats, liberals, socialists, members of the People's Party, Communists, Agrarians, Slovak workers, peasants, the middle and industrial classes, the Slovak intelligentsia, Slovak clergy and Slovak youth: Form the broadest unity and fight for your free-

dom." At the conference which drafted this appeal, meeting Dec. 5 at the William Penn Hotel, two resolutions were adopted, copies of which were forwarded to the U. S. Department of State and Justice, as follows:

1) An expression of "complete and unconditional support to our Commander-in-Chief."

2) A condemnation of the anti-Semitic, pro-Quisling groups in the Slovak League, "who are in unequal manner attacking our Czechoslovak and Soviet allies."

The conference was attended by representatives of ten newspapers, including dailies published in the Slovak language. A permanent organization of Slovak-American newspapermen was set up, pledged to support the war effort and to combat all anti-American, pro-fascist and anti-Semitic propaganda.

Andrew Valasek of the "New York Daily Worker" was elected chairman of the new organization, and Calvin Brook, editor of the Pittsburgh "People's Daily," was chosen executive secretary.

Constantine Poulos of the Office

of War Information, who was guest of the conference, praised the patriotic work of the group, and warned them that the pro-Quisling, disruptionist press "is destroying the good work you are performing."

He mentioned by name a certain K. Cullen, former editor of the Scranton, Pa. Slovak League organ, "Slovak America," and at present a pro-Nazi deputy in Slovakia, who declared recently in a speech short-circuited to the U. S. that 50,000 Americans of Slovak descent in the armed forces are not loyal to the United States, and are fighting against their own will for America.

"The resolutions you adopted this afternoon," Mr. Poulos said, "are an appropriate reply to the lying propaganda of Mr. Cullen and his friends. . . . Americans of Slovak descent are also replying in the air over Germany, and on the various battlefronts, through their actions."

Mr. Poulos called upon the delegates not to wait for the fascist to tell a lie about the United States in order to answer it, but to be always on the offensive, spreading the truth about the United States and the United Nations.

# Singer Sewing Machine Workers Go CIO

## AFL Women Aid Soviet Ally



Mrs. Lora Orlie and Mrs. Sally Berry of the AFL Ship Scalers and Dry Dock Workers ladies' auxiliary at Seattle sort the warm clothing collected in their annual drive through Russian War Relief, Inc. Six fur coats were turned in for the assistance of our fighting allies.

## Southern TWU Local Hails FDR on Tehran

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Five hundred Negro and white members of the Transport Workers Union, Local 206, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the decisions of the Tehran conference at a membership meeting to welcome Michael Quill, International president, to New Orleans.

The resolution stated that the meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin had been awaited by the freedom-loving peoples of the world, and that the union wholeheartedly supports the decisions, ". . . which will bring about the liberation of mankind from the brutal forces of Fascism, on the building of a world of enduring peace."

The union members gave their full support to President Roosevelt and pledged to redouble their efforts to speed the day of victory. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, Governor Sam Jones, Mayor Robert Maestri of New Orleans, and to the Senators and Congressmen from Louisiana.

Michael Quill was warmly congratulated on his election to New York City Council, and Herman Gray, acting president of the local said proudly that the New Orleans delegates to the recent TWU convention had helped campaign for their president.

Enthusiastic response greeted Quill's proposal that the union participate actively in the political action campaign of the CIO, especially concentrating on the registration of voters. The meeting gave Quill a special ovation during his last-minute attack against Jim-crowism in the South, which as he pointed out had even invaded the Catholic churches which have Jim-crow signs in their places of worship.

## Mikhailovitch Is Still 'Waiting'

(Continued from Page 1)

to British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden hinting that the advancing Red Army had better not chase the Germans across the Polish boundary or they—the Polish "military underground"—would attack the Red Army.

The only fighting the Polish military underground cares to do, as revealed by Wolna Polska and the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow, is to fight against the Polish People's Guard, which is the only organization on Polish soil now fighting the Germans. The Polish military underground, owing allegiance to and following the orders of the Polish government-in-exile, cooperates with Polish Quisling's to betray or assassinate leaders of the People's Guard.

It will only fight the Germans when the Red Army comes, and its plans are all laid then to fight the Red Army.

The Yugoslav government-in-exile's War Minister, Mikhailovich, through his army spokesman, has now announced that the Yugoslav Mikhailovich "underground" also will not fight the Germans until the British and Americans come. The only understandable logic of this position is that when the British and Americans do land, the Mikhailovich troops will keep right on cooperating with the Germans by attacking the Allies.

## British Sink Scharnhorst

(Continued from Page 1)

considerably larger. There was no indication whether planes took part in the action. Just before last midnight, the Admiralty issued the following communiqué, reporting the greatest victory over the German fleet since the giant Bismarck was sunk in the Atlantic May 27, 1941:

"This afternoon, Dec. 26, the German battleship Scharnhorst was brought to action by units of the home fleet under the command of Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, which were covering a north Russian convoy. The Scharnhorst was sunk this evening off the North Cape."

The North Cape is just around the turn of the Norwegian coast, on the northern side, on a route which was once a graveyard for Allied merchantmen working the Murmansk convoy route.

## Red Cross to Aid India's Hungry

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The American Red Cross will soon ship milk and vitamin supplies to India to help relieve the famine-stricken areas, it was announced today.

Included in the shipment are 500,000 pounds of evaporated milk, equivalent to a million quarts, and nearly 2,000,000 multi-vitamin tablets, enough for 10,000 children for three months.

## Electrical Union Wins in N. J. Poll

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 26.—The end of 75 years of open shop history in the big Singer Sewing Machine plant here ended yesterday with a CIO victory in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Contract negotiations will follow soon.

The tally showed a vote of 2,642 for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and 1,992 against. A total of 5,740 were eligible to vote.

Singer's is a key plant in war and in peace. The CIO victory is expected to speed organization of several other important war plants in northern New Jersey.

Participating in the election were workers from at least ten national groups, including Italians, Germans, Polish, Hungarians, Russians, Lithuanians, Spanish and Portuguese, with many white and Negro workers of long American lineage.

The company fought hard to retain the open shop. Company literature was issued almost daily to the workers.

Union demands included job security through seniority guarantees and a decent piece rate system.

A. A. Burdick, "UW" organizer, was in charge of the drive.

## Production of Steel Pennies To Cease

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UP).—The steel penny will start on its way out this week when the mint ceases coining of the little nuisance.

Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, director of the Mint, warned tonight, however, that the Treasury is not going to withdraw the 700,000,000 already minted. The coins that look like a dime but buy only a penny's worth will be around until they wear out.

This may not be so long, Mrs. Ross believes, because the steel penny is not sturdy. It is especially susceptible to rust and won't last long in damp climates or near the beach.

But that was not the basis of the thousands of complaints that rained down on the mint when the coins were first issued.

Very few business houses complained about the steel penny, Mrs. Ross said, although many of them have lost money through accidental and intentional mistakes.

tomorrow to decide whether to accept his arbitration in the disputes. Two operating unions signified willingness to accept and called off their strike but the other three turned the offer down. The non-operating group has not replied.

Here is how the two rail wage controversies now stand:

1. The non-operating unions have receded from their insistence on a flat eight-cent-an-hour increase and have agreed to a government award of a sliding four to ten cents an hour provided it be supplemented by six cents an hour in lieu of overtime pay after 40 hours a week.

The carriers are reported to have rejected the six-cent feature and proposed instead a supplementary four cents.

2. The operating unions are standing pat on a straight time increase of eight cents an hour plus overtime after 40 hours for hourly-rate workers, out-of-town lay-over expenses for mileage-paid workers and vacation pay for all.

OUTPUT NEEDS GROW

The War Department said essential requirements in 1944 will be heavier than ever with emphasis on combat planes, heavy-duty trucks and other weapons needed to "meet new and changing demands of the many battlefronts." It added that requirements in 1944 will depend on achievements of the coming year but that those "now foreseeable" do not indicate there can be any major reduction in output.

The "continued large-scale movement of troops," it said, began to exceed the number of new troops inducted in July, 1943, when expansion of Army posts, camps and stations in the continental United States reached its peak.

President Roosevelt revealed in his Christmas Eve address to members of the armed forces and the nation that 3,800,000 men and women are fighting on foreign soil and that their ranks will be swelled to 5,000,000 by July of next year.

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## Party Education Why We Celebrate Many Anniversaries

By David Goldway

A club educational director came to me the other day and complained, "Why do we Communists go in so much for anniversaries and commemorations? It seems that the life of an educational director is just one long series of tributes to dead men and forgotten events."

"Just look at the last few months,"

he continued. "Twenty-fourth anniversary of the Party, 26th Anniversary of the October Revolution, 10th Anniversary of Soviet-American Relations, 10 Years Since the Reichstag Fire Trial, Stalin's 64th Birthday—and now the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker and of the death of Lenin."

"Wouldn't it be better if we skipped a few anniversaries and concentrated on the present? There are certainly plenty of questions on which the Party and the people we influence need education."

What was it that bothered my friend, the overburdened educational director? He knew that no one expected him to make a major campaign out of every anniversary in the calendar. But he found anniversaries in general a bothersome business. Why?

It was because he conceived of commemorative celebrations as opposed to discussions of current problems. He thought of anniversaries in terms of stuffed-shirt orators and dreary high school assemblies. He understood commemorations only as tributes, as gestures of respect.

## CREATIVE MARXISM

That is the opposite of the Communist, the Marxist approach. We welcome anniversaries for the very reason that they provide us with the best basis to enrich our thinking about the present. We welcome anniversaries because we believe in the unity of theory and practice. We recognize that without studying the accumulated experience of the working class, i.e., Marxist theory, we will not be able to solve the burning problems of today. Moreover, the surest way to prevent our theory from becoming sterile, from degenerating into dogma, is constantly to return to it, constantly to reexamine it in the light of present-day events and to examine present-day events in the light of it. That is the meaning of creative Marxism.

Take the Dimitroff celebration, for example. Here we have a brilliant illustration of the Communist, the Marxist approach. We welcome anniversaries for the very reason that they provide us with the best basis to enrich our thinking about the present. We welcome anniversaries because we believe in the unity of theory and practice. We recognize that without studying the accumulated experience of the working class, i.e., Marxist theory, we will not be able to solve the burning problems of today. Moreover, the surest way to prevent our theory from becoming sterile, from degenerating into dogma, is constantly to return to it, constantly to reexamine it in the light of present-day events and to examine present-day events in the light of it. That is the meaning of creative Marxism.

Usher in the New Year with a Terrific Harlem Tempo Meet the Stars Screen - Radio - Stage Night Clubs

New Year's Eve Unity for Victory BALL

In honor of noted artists who helped win People's Victory by electing Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Cab Marcos' Hot Band Dancing from 10:30 P.M. to 6:30 A.M.

LIDO BALLROOM 150 West 140th St. \$2 in advance - \$1.10 at door REFRESHMENTS Thinks at Workers Bookstore, 50 E. 13th St.

## Attack Can Win Soon—Wallace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UP).—Vice President Henry A. Wallace predicted today that Germany's military power will be destroyed a few months after a "successful" second front is opened—provided there are no Allied "letdowns, no overconfidence, and Germany has no really effective secret weapon."

Once the Germans are "out of the way," he said, the United Nations should make "rapid progress" against the Japanese in the Pacific.

His forecasts were made during a nationwide (NBC) radio program in which he warned that the United States must maintain its will to win on both the domestic and military fronts. Failure to develop a spirit of sacrifice at home, he said, "will cost the lives of many thousands of boys."

He said everyone except the "few imperialists, Tories and cynics" intend to make certain that this is the last world war in the life of anyone now old enough to fight. "The American people have learned a lot—the hard way—as a result of their experience during the past 25 years," he said. "This time, regardless of party, they will hold the statements of this country accountable for definite results in laying the foundations for a long-lasting military and economic peace."

Wallace hailed the smashing of the enemy to retreat on all battlefronts as the greatest achievement of 1943.

For next year, he foresaw Germany pushed into an "impossible position" by coordinated Allied drives—"broad-scale" landings of Allied troops from the west, a full-scale offensive by the Soviet Red Army from the east, and undiminished drives by Anglo-American forces now battling their way northward through Italy.

In the Pacific, he said, American technological superiority over the Japanese "should enable us to make rapid progress . . . once the Germans are out of the way."

## Chandler in New 'Save Hitler' Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the gang led by Chandler, which is completely in tune with the defeatist press, to attempt a new political diversion within the country against the second front.

The defeatist and pro-fascist group suffered a heavy blow at the Cairo and Tehran Conferences. The steps taken at Cairo together with Chiang Kai-shek made it clear that the defeatists could no longer count upon the Pacific First issue as a major talking point against the global strategy of the Administration and the anti-fascist Coalition.

At the same time, Tehran and President Roosevelt's remarks on its historic accomplishments revealed that complete agreement exists between Moscow, Washington and London on the European war and political strategy.

However, the power for evil men like "Happy" Chandler must not be underestimated. His remarks show the new tack of the defeatists and the pro-fascists in their effort to rescue Hitler Germany from total defeat.

## Call Your Congressman On Soldiers' Vote

In yesterday's issue we carried the report on the proposed constitutional amendment by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming in connection with the soldier vote. The Senator believes that such an amendment could pass in time to assure the right to vote to every soldier. Senator O'Mahoney

is also the sponsor of a constitutional amendment to substitute for the pending anti-poll tax bill.

In both cases Senator O'Mahoney is actually playing into the hands of the poll taxers and opponents of the soldiers right to vote by his effort to appease these elements and by his concession to them that pending legislation might be unconstitutional. In both cases, the forces of reaction would be the only gainers by these proposed amendments. It would mean unnecessary delay in enforcing the laws of the land and the constitutional guarantees to all citizens. In the case of the soldier vote it would undoubtedly mean that the ten million men and women in the armed forces would be deprived of the right to vote in the crucial 1944 elections.

This amendment coming at a time when the great majority of the American people have already expressed their resentment against the "unholy alliance" of Hoover Republicans and poll tax Democrats to deprive soldiers of the right to vote. And their determination to force Congress to enact legislation along the lines of the Lucas-Green bill which was defeated by a narrow margin in the Senate, could only have one result irrespective of Senator O'Mahoney's intention—to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the soldiers right to vote.

Labor and all patriotic Americans of all classes and political persuasions now engaged in bringing their opinions on this issue before their congressmen and senators who are home for the Christmas vacation, must redouble their efforts to compel Congress to pass the Lucas-Green bill immediately upon their return to Washington.

The President in his Christmas message to the people and the armed forces has raised this issue sharply and clearly. With the support of the President assured the movement for the right of the soldiers to vote must be taken up as the number one task to be achieved by the people early in January. No tricks, no delays can be allowed to interfere with the setting up of the necessary federal machinery to assure every man and woman in the services the inalienable right to vote in the 1944 elections.

## Leningrad, Shelled But Gay on Eve of New Year

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UP).—Despite regular, periodic shelling by German and Finnish guns, Leningrad, Russia's great northern metropolis, is planning roving festivities to welcome the new year and its promise of final victory, press dispatches said today.

Nikolai Tikhonov, correspondent for the Red Army newspaper, Red Star, reported that the city, which withstood one of the war's bitterest sieges, was being shelled at half-hour or hour intervals from dawn until sunset. Sometimes the shelling continues throughout the night.

Heavy German and Finnish batteries often shell the same objectives from several directions. Tikhonov said one day the enemy batteries dropped one shell into Leningrad every three minutes for a seven-hour period.

Voicing the same angry sentiment as other Soviet publicists, Tikhonov charged Finland with responsibility for the "terror shelling" of Leningrad and warned that country would pay a high price for the destruction of the city.

"The Finns are building a new Mannerheim line under the illusion that it will save them," he said. "But the line is being constructed in vain because it won't save them any more than it did in 1939."

Addressing his remarks to Finnish officers, he added: "Revenge will find you in your own swamps and forests. The blood of Leningrad's streets is on your heads."

Ignoring the punishing barrages, authorities are preparing a series of great New Year's balls and repairing their principal theatres. Winter has not yet arrived and green grass still shows in the parks. The days are mild with occasional flurries of snow and rain. The Neva River is not frozen, and low clouds skirt the rooftops.

As soon as winter comes in, Tikhonov said, Leningrad authorities will reopen the city's skating rinks and train hockey teams.

## Ortona Battle In Sixth Day

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 26 (UP).—With no respite for Christmas, American troops launched two attacks along the Rome Road Saturday and in one seized the 4,000-foot western slope of Mt. Sammucro while on the Adriatic the furious battle of Ortona blazed through its sixth day, it was announced today.

The sector of the second American attack was not specified since fighting is still under way, an Allied spokesman said.

Mt. Sammucro's western shoulder overlooks the heavily fortified village of San Vittore just north of the Rome Road which the Americans have virtually surrounded in their drive toward Cassino, German stronghold five miles up the Liri Valley.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On section for the Daily and Daily Worker are 35¢ per line (10 words is a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon, For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Brooklyn COME ALL YE FAITHFUL! Musicals tonight featuring Tichakovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" and "Peter and the Wolf." Dancing. Pong-Pong. ALP. 44 Buxter Ave. 9:45 P.M. Sub. 35¢. Servisemen free.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 111 W. 88th St. TR. 4-4732—second term starts Dec. 27. Register now, special music appreciation course by Rudolph Zinkler, Yella Pearl, Henrietta Michelson, Dean Dixon, Irwin Freundlich, Horace Grenford, Dr. Charles Hughes and Dr. Wallingford Hesser, guest speakers. All instruments, voice, pre-school classes. Bulletin.

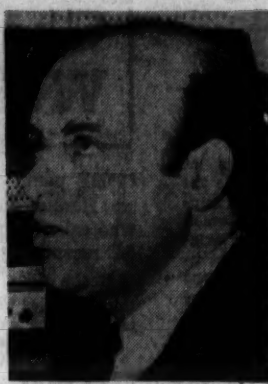




# U. S. Cultural Leaders Send Gifts to Soviet Artists



VERA ZORINA



ANDRE KOSTALANETZ



LILLIAN HELLMAN



MARTHA GRAHAM



PAUL DRAPER

## Launch Campaign for Exchange Of Art Information, Materials

America's most outstanding artists, actors, musicians, dancers, publishers and architects presented gifts to fellow artists in the Soviet Union at a reception at the Soviet Consulate in New York City the other day. The ceremony marked launching of a nationwide campaign of America's entertainment and cultural industries for the exchange of information and material in the fields of art and letters.

Cordell Lamont, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, in receiving the tokens of friendship, urged the American artists to bend all their efforts to continue supplying Soviet artists with the material they need so badly.

Cordell Lamont made the following presentations of tokens of friendship in behalf of the Cultural Committees of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship: Vera Zorina, Irina Baranova, Martha Graham and Mia Slavenska for the dancers presented a collection of autographed ballet slippers which is being sent to their fellow ballerinas in the USSR. An album of autographed photos of American dancers was presented by Paul Draper to be sent to the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. M. Lincoln Schuster, chairman of the Book Publishers Committee, presented a hand-lettered scroll of friendship to the citizens of the Soviet Union and books contributed by America's leading publishers. Andre Kostalanetz and Larry Adler presented an album of records of American music by leading American artists

to be sent to entertain the Red Army. Eugene Walker presented a token package of oil paints and brushes which launches the campaign to collect large amounts of artists supplies for Russia's artists. A portfolio of American art that will be sent to the Museum of Western Art in Moscow was presented in the name of Paul Man-ship, chairman of the Artists Committee.

Mr. Eugene Kiselev, Consul General here in New York urged the guests to continue helping the actors, artists and musicians of the Soviet Union by supplying them with the equipment they need so badly.

Additional gifts were made by Lillian Hellman who presented an autographed copy of "Watch on the Rhine"; Howard Bay presented

an original design of a set for "Carmen Jones"; the Playwrights Company presented a copy of the script of "The Patriots"; Anton Reifriger, a member of the Woodstock Association presented a portfolio of original lithograph, water colors and drawings given by 27 members of the Woodstock Artists Association to their fellow artists in the Soviet Union.

Soviet artists who have contributed to the war effort through the medium of their art, by entertaining at the fighting fronts, immortalizing the cause of the United Nations through paintings, musical compositions and letters, now find themselves needing the materials for their crafts. Americans in allied fields of art are responding to this call for assistance with liberal spirit.

## Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

ONE of the things that make this holiday season a good deal less merry a one for me is the thought of that courageous and indefatigable anti-fascist fighter, that fine teacher, scholar and writer, Morris U. Schappes, up there in Sing Sing penitentiary.

It was only a day or two before the prison gates were to close behind him that I ran into Schappes by chance, in the elevator of the Daily Worker building. He was on his way up to the offices of the Freiheit, in the same building; for he had been conducting a column on that paper for some time—and there he was, sticking to his job until the last minute, writing his last articles, doing whatever remained to be done before taking his enforced vacation, in the name of the "law" but certainly not of justice.

That, I thought to myself, is so like him. It had been my privilege to know him intimately for so long; but what little contact I had had with him had showed him to be just this sort of individual. All during the period of many months when a determined fight for his freedom was being made by those who cared for democracy, he had not for a moment relaxed his activities or his zeal, but had gone on teaching at the School for Democracy, lecturing on events of the week at the Workers School, doing his journalistic chores, and at the same time as active as any member of the Defense Committee in his own cause—for he was that kind, also: he did not take things lying down.

And now, when a travesty it is on the Christmas spirit of good will toward men, his sitting there in his cell this Christmas Day, removed from the fight that he so loved and in which he had shown himself to be so valiant a warrior.

Here we are in the midst of a world in flames, a conflagration kindled by the Nazis and their Japanese-fascist allies and one that threatens to burn our own house to the ground—and we take a man like Morris Schappes and, for the simple "crime" of telling the truth on the witness stand, we haul him out of the struggle and lay him on the shelf!

The judge who had heard the case, and who had bristled with hostility toward the defendant

throughout the trial—the judge was not to be moved by any spirit of Christmas or of humanity; and as a result, Schappes was hustled off to the penitentiary where, "convicted" on the testimony of a witness who later hopelessly contradicted himself, he must serve a sentence of from 18 to 24 months.

This, after he had already served 36 days imprisonment in the Tombs, an experience of which he has given us a deeply moving account in his "Letters from the Tombs," published, with a foreword by Richard Wright, by the Schappes Defense Committee (whose address, by the way, is 13 Astor Place, New York City).

This, my friends—all you lovers of books and fine literature—is a serious matter for all those who are concerned with the cause of culture and democracy in these United States.

Here, so far as the record goes, is the first teacher of English literature to go to prison for his political convictions. For make no mistake about it: it is for his political convictions and not for "perjury" or any other trumped-up charge that Morris Schappes, for two long years perhaps, will be cut off from all the vital activities in behalf of democracy and the war effort in which he has been so consistently and so energetically engaged.

This is supposed to be a literary column; and by way of recalling to you some of the contributions which Schappes has made to literature, I should like to remind you that he is one of the leading authorities on the poetry of Emily Dickinson; some of you may have read his articles on this subject in the publication "American Literature." Some years ago he took his master's degree with a thesis on the literary criticism of William Ernest Henley.

More recently, he has edited the prose and poetry of Emma Lazarus, the Jewish woman poet whose inspiring verses are inscribed on the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

In addition, Mr. Schappes has written numerous articles and criticism for New Masses, while in his Freiheit column he has dealt with cultural as well as political themes. His courses at the School for Democracy, on Shakespeare, the democratic tradition in literature, etc., have been extremely popular.

And now—this Christmas—Morris Schappes sits in his cell at Sing Sing. He MUST not be there next Christmas.

Have you written YOUR letter to Governor Dewey yet?

## "DAILY" SPORTS

### Radio News

Robert Casadesu is the distinguished piano soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony as Dr. Arthur Rodzinski, returned from two weeks' vacation, conducts the century-old orchestra Sunday, Jan. 2. (WABC-CBS, 3 to 4:30 P. M., EWT.)

Casadesu plays the great Fifth, or "Emperor," Concerto in E-flat major by Beethoven.

Rodzinski conducts the first radio performance of Roy Harris' "March in Time of War," one of the war-inspired works written for the League of Composers. The program also includes the Prelude to the first act of Wagner's "Lohengrin," and "Till Eulenspiegel" by Richard Strauss.

In a pleasant family atmosphere, Lily Pons, brilliant coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, makes one of her rare appearances as guest of her husband, conductor Andre Kostalanetz, on Columbia's "The Pause That Refreshes On the Air" Sunday, Jan. 2. (WABC-CBS, 4:30 to 5 P. M., EWT.)

Miss Pons sings the difficult and dazzling "Bell Song" from "Lakme" by Delibes. Her other solo is "Think On Me" by Scott.

The mixed chorus offers the traditional "In the Evening." Kostalanetz conducts the orchestra in performances of "Stars in My Eyes" by Kreisler, "Speak Low" by Kurt Weill's "One Touch of Venus," and "Indian Summer" by Victor Herbert.

David Ross is master of ceremonies for the program.

From semi-pro baseball player to concert singer. That's the career of young Robert Merrill, who is soloist with the NBC Concert Orchestra every Sunday at noon and on "Serenade to America" one day each week (6:15-6:40 P. M., EWT.) Merrill pitched for the Dyker Heights Athletic Club and had no aspirations for a musical career. But when his voice ripened into its present rich baritone, you couldn't keep him from it. Perhaps it's mostly due, though, to his mother, a former professional concert artist, Lillian Miller.

Leopold Stokowski and the NBC Symphony Orchestra will present the radio premiere of the "Symphony No. 4" by Howard Hanson on the "General Motors Symphony of the Air" program, Sunday, Jan. 2. (NBC, 6 P. M., EWT.) The balance of the program will be devoted to the "Love Music" from "Tristan and Isolde" by Richard Wagner.

### Paul Robeson in Emancipation Day Celebration Jan. 1

Emancipation Day, which falls on New Year's Day, will be observed with a special program over NBC Sunday, Jan. 2. (4:30 P. M., EWT.) when Paul Robeson, star of the current Broadway production of "Othello," will speak on Negro activities in 1944 and the place of the Negro in America's war effort.

The Fisk University Choir, one of the country's outstanding Negro choruses, also will be heard from the Fisk University Chapel in Nashville, Tenn. Directed by Harold C. Schmidt, two spirituals will be part of the musical program. They are: "O, I Know the Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me" and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray." (The "Emancipation Day" program, with Robeson speaking from New York, cancels "Lands of the Free" that date only.)

## Luckman Leads Bears to 41-22 Win Over Redskins

Sid Throws 5 Touchdown Passes as Chicago Rips Washington for Pro Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (UP).—Sid Luckman rifled five touchdown passes and old Bronko Nagurski hammered through the line for a sixth touchdown as the Chicago Bears won their sixth world's professional football championship today, defeating the Washington Redskins, 41-21.

It was a game, played before 35,632 fans, that included everything from Sammy Baugh's injury on the fifth play of the contest to the team's rush, administered to George Preston Marshall, owner of the Redskins, by Ralph Brizola, acting president of the Bears.

Although Baugh's great arm clicked with regularity after he recovered from a kick in the head and returned to action in the final half, it was Luckman, the Brooklyn aerial artist, who wrapped the game in a little package and handed it to Chicago fans as the final Christmas gift before reporting for active duty in the U. S. Maritime Service.

Luckman heaved two of his

## On Saturday Night: B'klyn College, Rangers Pull Startling Upsets

Saturday night was a full and rich night of upsets and not in Madison Square Garden alone. For at the same time the Havana Caballeros were beating the LIU Blackbirds and

little Brooklyn College was taking the measure of once-mighty West Kentucky State in basketball, the gallant New York Rangers were taking sweet revenge on the Toronto Maple Leafs up in Toronto, whipping them soundly by a 5-3 score and holding them to a shut-out until the last 14 minutes of the game.

**HOZANNAH TO BROOKLYN**

The bigger upset of course, and one of the most startling ones in the long basketball history at the Garden, was little Brooklyn College's 36-35 victory over Western Kentucky State—for years one of the mighty teams of American basketball.

Coached by 26-year-old Venty Lieb, a product of Brownville's basketball incubator, the Kingman and the Hilltoppers put on the best game of the Garden season to date—fighting neck and neck from the opening tap down to the final buzzer which was barely heard above the semi-hysterical uproar which was then raging in the Garden.

Outwitted and suffering large deficits in height which almost precluded any chance of winning, the plucky, hard-driving and courtwise Brooklynites ran the bigger and heavier Hilltoppers into the ground, completely exhausting them with the fire, determination and relentlessness of their play.

While the game was not as expertly played as some of the others the Garden has seen in the young season, it was, nevertheless, the best from a competitive point of view because both teams equalized their lack of polish with a competitive fervor which was contagious.

With Paul Rothfield showing the way with 11 points and Sol Kauter and Bob Leach following close behind with 8 and 6, the Kingman were not to be denied the first real major basketball victory the school has ever won.

Brooklyn's close, tenacious and harassing defense frustrated the Kentucky offensive and made the giant Hilltoppers look very awkward in the second half. On the offensive the Kingmen were sure and deft working the ball under the basket but their shooting was "way off." They missed easy layups regularly and their set shots just weren't dropping in.

**THOSE FIGHTING RANGERS**

If there was any doubt about the Rangers being the fightingest team in hockey it was dispelled Saturday night when they trimmed the Toronto Maple Leafs, 5-2, with Ossie Aubuchon showing the way by ramming home three goals for the hit trick. This Ranger team simply refuses to admit defeat.

Previous to Saturday night the Leafs had beaten the Rangers four straight, piling up a 28-12 goal majority in the scoring column. This was the fact that the Rangers had been unmoved by Grant Warwick's skull fracture. Yet they went out on the Leafs' home ice and proceeded to give them as sound a lacing as they have received all year long. Besides Aubuchon's three goals were tallies by De Amaro and Dutch Miller. Jack Mahaffy and Bryan Hexall both got two apiece while the injured Ken McAuley played his usual brilliant game in the nets. . . . Brethren, here's the fighting team for you! . . . NAT LOW.

## THE LOWDOWN - And Were YOU at the Garden Sat. as the Caballeros Took Over?

Damn!—that was something to see. And if you weren't at the Garden Saturday night you missed one of those rare, once-in-many-years sports events which captures the imagination of all fandom. It was that good and better, too. We mean, of course, the American debut of Havana University's basketball team; a debut which saw the Cuban boys knock off the team which over a period of many years has been the titan of American basketball—Long Island University.

If you think for a moment about the background of this game you will clearly see that it was as unique as any sporting event could possibly be in this day and age. Basketball is a purely Yankee sport—that is, was this Saturday night—and its leading teams which play in the Garden are the pick of thousands of teams which in turn are composed of the best of hundreds of thousands of young Americans who play the game in every gym in every town in the country.

The Cuban team, on the other hand, represented only a meager handful of the young athletes of Cuba (a tiny speck compared to the vastness of our own country), and athletes who have been playing the game for a miraculously short time as athletes go. Yet these boys were able to develop a skill and talent that simply ripped to pieces one of the best teams of our city—the leading basketball metropolis of the entire world.

From beginning to end this game caught and held the imagination of the great capacity crowd which packed the Garden. Its spirit was apparent early when the Cuban national anthem, a magnificent, stirring song, rumbled out of Gladys Gooding's organ as the crowd stood in respectful silence only to break into loud and sustained applause when its last strains echoed off the walls. And then, a moment later, as the Star Spangled Banner was struck up, the crowd, realizing that this was an event of international importance, sang our anthem with more fervor and spirit than I have ever heard it sung at a sporting event.

The crowd was indulgent and condescending in the early minutes. They watched attentively and appreciatively as the Latin American boys went through their first, early actions. Most of the crowd waited for LIU to start piling it, thinking to themselves, "Well, these boys are nice and all that sort of thing, but after all what can they know about our game of basketball?" . . . And when for six full minutes the Cuban boys couldn't score a goal and looked particularly hairy with as pretty a ball around aimlessly and didn't even hit the backboard on some shots, the crowd became restless and embarrassed and wished the LIUers wouldn't beat them too badly.

But all this time the Cuban boys were merely getting the butterflies out of their bellies. Their constant rabid, Latin exhortations began to tell. Soon, almost imperceptibly, they started to move. Paced by Frederico Lopez, their set shot artist, and slender, good-looking Frank Laveria, who is a genius at handling the ball and feinting, the Cuban boys started to unwind. In no time they had the crowd roaring and LIU worried as they knifed through, passed the ball around with magical alacrity and then layed it up and in. Within 15 minutes they had cut down LIU's 17-9 lead and made the score 19-19. Then, a few moments before the buzzer they went out ahead for the first time and when the half ended they were leading 23-21.

After the intermission, LIU, which had gone into the game expecting nothing more than a workout, began to realize that it had a fight on its hands. But by this time the Caballeros were completely warmed to the job. Frank Laveria—neither make any team in the United States and star on it, too—drove the Blackbirds crazy with as pretty a pivot as the Garden has seen in many a moon. He would twirl on one foot, swinging the ball up and around until he had picked out a teammate who has gotten free. Then a lightning pass, a layup and the goal. Easy as all that!

I doubt if the Garden has ever seen such a passing exhibition as these boys put on in that second half. They completely ripped apart LIU's defense with double pivots, triple passes and wonderfully clean layups on straight shots and backhands. They passed in the air, on the ground, between their opponents' legs and—believe it or not—through their own legs. And they ran. They ran all night and a better conditioned team you will never see. They used one substitute all night yet kept up the pace until they had burned the Blackbirds right off the boards. By this time the crowd was no longer patronizing. The fans were shouting with high glee and everytime the Cubans dropped another in a tremendous roar went up.

In the last five minutes LIU was completely demoralized. Their defense fell to pieces and their offensive simply ceased to be cohesive or planned despite the heroic efforts of little Eddie Younger, the Negro kid, who attempted to stave off the onslaught by rallying his teammates. But his teammates were beyond succor and were not able to cope with the situation as the visitors began to break more sharply than ever, pass even more brilliantly and generally flash a passing attack that left the spectators gasping.

The score was 40-37 but that was no indication of how much better the Cubans were. Had the game gone on five more minutes they would no doubt have piled up a 20 point margin.

So there—you think you've seen everything in sports and then along comes something like this!

## New Film

Riding High at

The Paramount

RIDING HIGH, with Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, Victor Moore, Gil Lamb, Cass Daley, Milt Britton and Band. At the Paramount.

By Frank Antico

Victor Moore is a counterfeiter who specializes in the manufacture of \$1,000 bills; Dick Powell is an entrepreneur who is exploiting a defunct silver mine; and Dorothy Lamour is a strip-tease whose father has been involved by Powell in the mining venture. Moore helps Powell, Powell helps Lamour, Lamour sings a couple of songs, everybody is bathed in technicolor, and the whole business comes to a long-awaited end with a chuck-wagon race through western wilds, with a million-dollar check waiting for Powell and Lamour at the finish line.

In the perilous journey past bad cracks in the dialogue, one witnesses Milt Britton's boys smash a full complement of musical instruments, one hears Cass Daley sing a fairly amusing take-off on cowboy ballads, and one sympathizes heartily with veteran Victor Moore, who struggles like a heroic actor with a heap of unproductive situations. His job is to show the phony green stuff, not to pass it. "Riding High" will show you a wide variety of colors. But there's hardly a flash of genuine dye in any of 'em.

**Soloists Chosen for New Friends of Music**

The New Friends of Music has engaged four soloists to take part in the Beethoven song cycles to be presented in its concert of Jan. 23, 1944. The singers include Polyna Stokas, soprano; Winifred Heidt, alto; Hans Helms, tenor; and Jess Walters, baritone. In the "Elegiac Song" Opus 114, they will be accompanied by the Kolisch Quartet, and in a group of Beethoven's Irish and Scotch songs, by a piano trio. Konrad Wolff has rehearsed with the singers and will play the piano part in the latter works. The remainder of the Beethoven program, a Serenade for String Trio and the String Quintet in C Major, Opus 29, will be played by members of the Kolisch Quartet.

**Radio**

5-5:30 P. M.—WNYC—Music School Settlement presents The Chaffee String Quartet.

5:30-6 P. M.—WNYC—The Negro in Music. Lola Hayes, soprano; William Allen, pianist.

They Led My Lord Away—Lawrence My Good Lord Done Been Here. Johnson. Birth of a Rose. . . . Bill Perry and Bess Medley. . . . Gertrude 7-11 P. M.—WQXR—Lisa Sergio, contralto.

7:30-7:45 P. M.—WQXR—Josephine Steel. Comments.

8:15-9 P. M.—WEAP—Cavalade of America. Play, "U-Boat Prisoner," with Richard Allen.

8:30-9 P. M.—WEAP—Richard Crooks.

9:30-10 P. M.—WABC—Gay Nineties Revue.

9:30-10 P. M.—WEAP—Rico Pina, basso.

9:30-10 P. M.—WNYC—The Music League presents Rudy Orger, pianist. Rondo Capriccio, O major. . . . Beethoven Moment Musical. . . . Schubert. Novelette in F sharp minor. . . . Schumann Prelude, Sonata No. 8. . . . Prokofiev. 9:30-10 P. M.—WEAP—Dorothy I. G. Galt with Jimmy McLean.

10:15-10:30 P. M.—WEAP—Josephine Steel, soprano.

10:30-11 P. M.—WABC—Screen Guild Play. "Let's Face It," with Bob Hope, Jane Bryan.

10:15-10:30 P. M.—WOR—Joseph A. Brandt, President, University of Oklahoma. "Freedom from Confusion."

10:30-11 P. M.—WABC—Broadway Showtime. "The Connecticut Yankee," with William Oxtan, Johnny Morgan, Rise Stevens.

## Soviet Actress Learns to Drive Tank for Film Role

THE simple logic of training tractor drivers for tank crews is, by now, generally accepted in a war-conscious world, but it took a Russian movie director to apply this principle of man-power utilization to an actress.

When Director Frederick Ermler was shooting "She Defends Her Country," completely

spoken in English, which opens at the Victoria Theater early in January, he pondered seriously the best method of making the climactic scene in which Vera Meretskaya pursues a Nazi officer in the tank he has abandoned during an ambush by Soviet guerrillas. For the greatest effectiveness, Ermler decided he needed a close-up of the tank in motion, with Meretskaya's eyes and part of her face visible through the driver's slit.

A simple enough problem in an ordinary studio, it was not so simple in Alma-Ata, 300 miles from the border of Northern China, where the production unit was working following its evacuation from Leningrad. Director Ermler decided, therefore, that the only way to make the shot realistic was for Miss Meretskaya to drive the tank. For a moment the actress objected.

"I don't mind learning to drive a tank," she explained, "but I know what the production schedule calls for, and I'm afraid it'll take too long before I can manage the thing without wrecking half of the countryside."

Director Ermler smiled and reminded Miss Meretskaya that she had become a fairly proficient tractor driver for her role in "The Great Beginning," an earlier film which has also been seen on this side of the Atlantic. (This had been necessary because the driver's seat of a tractor is not enclosed and the shot could not be faked.)

"Anybody that drives a tractor can learn to drive a tank," said Ermler. "Besides, there aren't many actresses who get the chance to drive a genuine captured German tank in the films they're making."

The latter inducement was not the product of Ermler's directorial guile. It was a statement of fact made possible by the Russian habit of using everything captured from the Germans for every conceivable purpose.

Miss Meretskaya was sold. She mastered the tank controls in two hours and the scene was shot the same day. The actor who plays the role of the Nazi tank officer reported later that he felt no misgivings about Miss Meretskaya's ability to keep the tank under control. "But when I looked back, and saw her face through the driver's slit," he said, "I was worried. She looked as though she really meant it."

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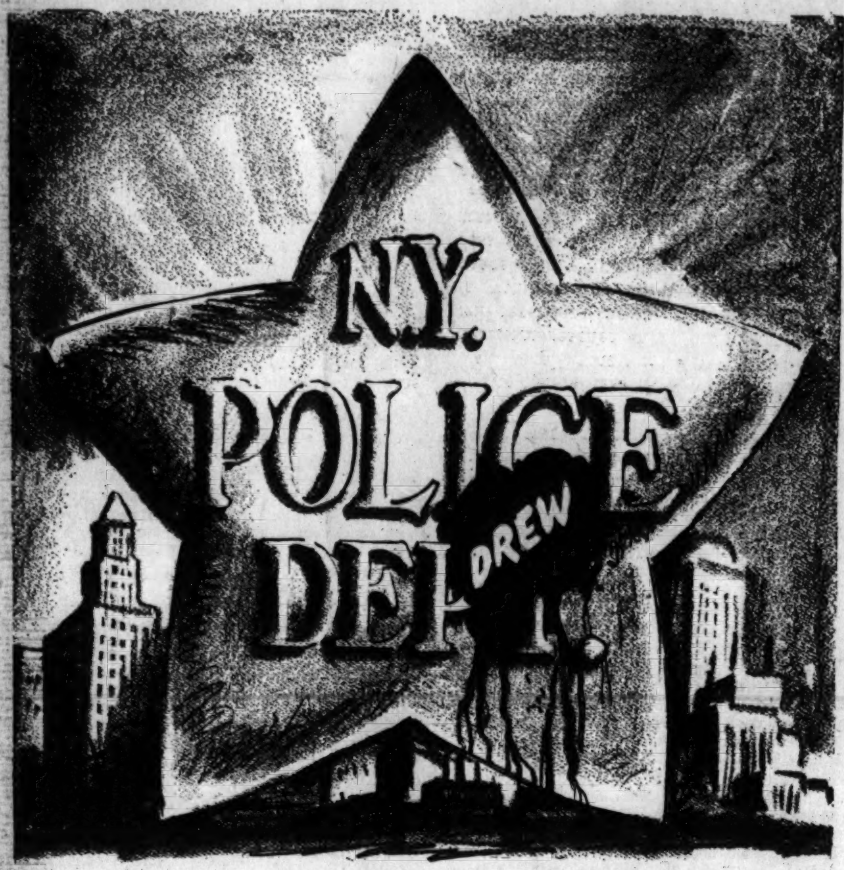
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## 'Remove the Stain'



## Woll and the Soviet Trade Unions

THE American labor movement has been plagued with Mr. Woll too long to be taken in easily by his latest diatribe against Moscow. When the official organ of the Soviet trade unions, *War and the Working Class*, singled out Woll, Dubinsky, Hutcheson and Lewis as the main obstacle to American and world labor unity, it merely showed how well-informed Soviet labor is. The very same thing has been said for a long time throughout our own labor movement. And the clique of labor disruptors has achieved such international notoriety that the names are known in every union hall in Britain and other countries. All that *War and the Working Class* has done is to join the international discussion, which now reaches a new high as the World Labor Congress in London approaches.

Naturally, it cannot be expected that the Soviet trade unions should be found on the side of those Social-Democratic and anti-Soviet elements in the AFL Executive Council who have never given up their war against the Soviet Union and progressive labor at home. The Soviet trade unions take their stand squarely with the overwhelming majority of the trade unionists in America and other countries who are determined to defeat the disruptors and establish the firm unity of labor at home and on a world scale.

That Woll himself is an arch-interventionist in the affairs of the Soviet Union is too well-known to need much comment. It will suffice to recall his never-ending attacks upon the Soviet trade unions and the Soviet Union, and his complicity together with the Dubinsky Social-Democrats in the Polish anti-Soviet conspiracy which started with the Alter-Ehrlich agitation. And his record against unity is sufficiently exposed by the role played by his plenipotentiary Nagler against the Soviet trade unions and world unity at the British Trades Union Congress.

But it is also necessary to see what Woll is after in resurrecting (in fact, he never gave it up) the old worn-out bogey, born in Berlin and executed at Tehran, about "Moscow intervention" in American affairs. What he is attempting to do is to build up a case for his boys on two counts: first, to prevent the participation of the AFL in the London World Congress and to plant the seeds of disruption there, and second, to ease John L. Lewis into the AFL, thus creating still another barrier to trade union unity in the United States.

On both counts labor must meet and defeat the Woll-Dubinsky-Hutcheson clique, right within the American labor movement and first of all within the AFL. For too long already that clique has been a heavy incubus upon labor. Today, after Tehran, when labor must assume a heavy responsibility for assuring the fulfillment of the Tehran decisions, Woll and his gang have become entirely superfluous to our labor movement. It is high time that AFL trade

unionists "hotted up the fires"—for unless they do so they face the dire prospect of being the only important labor group in the world not participating in the World Congress in London next June.

## The Term 'New Deal'

REPUBLICAN defeatists were quick in furnishing us with a perfect illustration of what the President had in mind when he suggested that the term "New Deal" be scrapped, and his program be labeled "win-the-war" instead.

Yesterday Senator Robert A. Taft, outstanding congressional defeatist, said that the New Deal is not dead, despite the President. He then listed as the "New Deal" issues that will be fought out in Congress and in the 1944 election campaign, such questions as subsidies, taxes and "government control of private enterprise."

These are issues that are the essence of our war economy and the mobilization of the nation for war. Senator Taft labels them "New Deal" solely in order to hide his opposition to the waging of effective war.

President Roosevelt's proposal is most welcome because it will help to expose this defeatist effort to hide behind a false issue.

Actually, the proposal is a verbal recognition of what has been the reality for the past few years. For readers of the *Daily Worker* its meaning will be perfectly clear. We have consistently maintained that all the issues facing the people today are win-the-war, not New Deal issues.

The President's clarification of this point will make it easier to strengthen national unity of all groups and classes on behalf of the program that will ensure the quickest and most decisive victory in the war.

The program of social reform known as the "New Deal," which we supported vigorously, was unquestionably one of the great progressive developments in our nation's history. It was, however, a peace-time program. Once the nation embarked on war to the death against fascist barbarism, our problem was no longer social reform but the utilization of every available resource for the war effort.

Unfortunately, some of the President's supporters never grasped this essential difference between the New Deal and the President's win-the-war program. This failure hampered their election campaigns in 1942 and 1943. It helped to confuse issues which was the chief aim of the anti-FDR forces.

The central task that confronts the American people today is the execution of the decisions reached at Cairo and Tehran. That will determine the speed with which the war is won and the building of an "enduring peace." Only by achieving this can the progress made during the New Deal period be maintained. What further steps will be taken in that direction after the war will be determined by the will of the majority.

Senator Taft's position is an illustration of the fact that it is those who have led the fight against everything that Tehran stands for who also lead in fighting every aspect of the war program in the name of opposing the "New Deal."

He warns us that this fight will be continued under the same disguise. The job of the win-the-war forces will be to expose the true position of the anti-FDR forces. If that is done, there is no doubt how the people will react in 1944.

## Negro People Seek Full Equality as Part of Nation

By James W. Ford

It seems to me that the New York Herald Tribune completely misses the point of the "Negro problem." It is barking up the wrong tree. If the Tribune really wants to understand the Negro problem and contribute towards its solution why doesn't it consult the Negro people and draw from their experiences?

A recent political document issued by Negro leaders of 20 organizations, which included the signatures of Mr. Walter White and Mr. A. Philip Randolph, was highly representative of the feelings and the outlook of the Negro people. That document declared: "It is highly significant that in the 1943 elections the Negro voter played an important part in the election of a Negro Communist to the New York City Council, a Negro Republican as a judge in the same community, a Republican Governor in Kentucky with phenomenal manifestations of independent voting in many other centers attached to the experiences of the Negro people during the recent elections."

This is an accurate statement and it reflects a high degree of political intelligence, the lessons of which the Tribune itself can profitably draw upon in so far as national unity is concerned. Moreover, last summer a series of provocative and violent attacks were made against the Negro people, at Beaumont, Mobile, Newark, Detroit culminating in an outbreak here in New York in August.

Just suppose the logic of what the enemies of the nation and national unity desired had resulted from these anti-Negro provocations. The enemies of the nation, the fifth columnists and defeatists hoped that these provocations would stir up senseless and suicidal counter provocations. No, that did not happen and it did not happen in the first place because of the intelligence of the Negro people and their loyalty to the nation, and in the second place because of numerous friends of the Negro people among the progressives and labor forces, who also like the Negro people are

out to win the war and to achieve those demands and rights for Negro citizens so essential to winning the war.

It seems inconceivable, to say the least, that some of those who correctly reflected the sentiments of the Negro people, as for example in the political document of Negro voters, have in recent statements so contradicted their accurate estimate of the great desire of Negro people for unity irrespective of the political views of component parts of Negro leadership, so long as those leaders are united to win the war and win Negro rights.

## CRUCIAL TEST

This indeed is a crucial test of leadership among Negro citizens and their organizations. The great masses of the Negro have learned through bitter experiences that red-baiting not only contributes to disunity but it leads to the grave for them.

Further, so far as the Herald Tribune is concerned, the Negro people have been loyal bearers of the banner of democracy from the foundation of this nation down to the present moment. They have always wanted to be full-fledged Americans. They have sought to be fully integrated into the American way of life and have fought in all of the country's wars to protect and defend American democracy.

Crispus Attucks was first to fall in the American Revolution. In the war of 1812 Negroes were first and foremost in the fight to defend America. In the Civil War, around which Negro slavery was the crucial issue, they fought above all for what every American now sees was best for the nation and its progress, namely, a United nation, rather than a nation divide against itself. In the last World War Negroes fought for what they conceived to be the best interest of America. In the present war a Negro was the first American to give up his life in defense of this nation.

In the economic development of the country Negro Americans have given fully of their labor in industry and agriculture to make this nation great. In social advancement Negroes together with white workers and farmers of the South following the Civil War brought into existence the first universal free educational system beneficial to Negro and White Americans alike. One of the

most amazing phenomena of American life today is the role the Negro workers have played in helping to build the great trade union movement in the country and especially the CIO which is the backbone of national unity to win the war. And if they are strongly voting, their demands for equal treatment with other Americans, it is because they want to be fully a part of America and not second rate citizens. The task now is to facilitate the full integration of the Negro people into the American nation.

## FULL INTEGRATION

A great section of the American people are joining this fight with the Negro people. In this fight the Communist Party takes second place to none. But the Communists are glad that greater numbers are taking up this fight. That is the road to the democratic solution of the Negro problem. This war has produced lessons and experiences from which not only the Communists are drawing upon, but from which the majority of Americans are learning.

I stated in an article in the *Daily Worker* on the same day that the Herald Tribune in its columns was maligning the Communists, that: "...one can say without hesitation that America is approximating the solution of the Negro question as never before achieved in this country. Solution is within our reach."

This deduction was drawn from recent experiences in our country, growing out of the war, which show that the Negro people are taking the path of integration into the nation, and not separation. The Communists have not only been the first to recognize this fact but have greatly helped to contribute towards its realization.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, in a speech to a class organized by the Workers School "On the Negro People and the War," on Nov. 19, declared: "The crisis of history has taken a turn of such character that the Negro people of the United States have found it possible to make their decision once and for all. Their decision is for their integration into the American nation as a whole, and not for separation."

It is for the Tribune now to draw lessons so that the betrayal of the Negro people such as that by the Republican Party in 1877 will not be repeated which alone can change the present orientation of the Negro people.

## Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE pants and vest editor of the N. Y. Herald Tribune, this spat-wearing jerk who calls himself Beebe, has been sounding off recently on the Tehran conference.

Beebe does not usually admit that such things exist as war, politics or children's shoes. They are not in the same world as his own superior barflies.

But some bitter jokester must have showed Beebe a picture of the Three Graces sitting side by side at Tehran. Beebe was shocked. He phoned at once to his closest friend "Toni Williams, the fashionable tailor."

Toni was also horrified. The whole cocktail set laughed and jeered, and patsy beds along Park Avenue were all a-flutter.

"What dye think?" says Beebe, "the sleeves of Mr. Stalin's tunic were cut too long!"

"Uncouth!" said Toni. "After meeting well-tailored people like Churchill and Roosevelt he will know better next time! Stalin was dressed with typical crudity of the nouveau riche!"

What does it matter if Stalin has saved America from slavery to the Nazi? His mother was a peasant. His coat and pants are not stylish. Mr. Stalin doesn't read Beebe's daily haberdashery bulletins. How can he hope to crash the Stork Club or the pages of history?

All this reminds one, of course, of the vulgar campaign made by British and American snobs against Abe Lincoln. They always called him "The Baboon." They jibed at his face, his rail splitter's figure, his clothes and his western speech. They even slandered his wife, and said that like Abe, she never took a bath.

Such minds are always the same. They estimate a man by his property, his clothes and his parlor tricks. But the true grandeur of a man, the greatness which can guide a whole world of chaos and hope, this they can never judge or begin to see.

Theirs is the effete view of a decayed group, the affectation and the snobism that go with social parasitism. It has not long to function in this changing world.

Beebe does not even slightly represent the American majority which is vigorous and hopeful as fighting Russia, and at this date well appreciates the moral grandeur of the Red Army and its great leader.

Beebe, in American life, is a freak, outside the life struggle and native ideals of the Divine Average. I am sure that a better delegate of American thought is the young doughboy under shellfire in Italy, who told Ernie Pyle that nobody could ever get him to hate or fight the Russians, "not after what they have done."

If the Beebes hold to their own valet's view of history, if they judge Stalin only by his choice of a tailor, this is not so strange.

All of us are apt to judge the world in the light of our own specialisms. The tailor beholds a universe of coats and vests, the engineer sees constructions, the playwright and actor think the world's a stage.

In America, we are learning a new lesson in history—France, England, Russia, Yugoslavia—all these peoples who fight beside us have their own lives to live, their own characteristics and prejudices.

If we wish to build a new world dedicated to peace and brotherhood, we must develop tolerance and mutual understanding among the free nations.

It is a moral problem that goes beyond all the petty wisdom of power politics. The Beebes in every land poison the clear and mighty river of righteousness. But after the great cataclysms of our time, the peoples will brush aside all this vulgar trash and social decay that will find their way to a better life, and who cares about coat and pants?

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

DECEMBER 27, 1938

AN ARTICLE on the effects of the progressive labor movement's Boycott Japan campaign points out that "the boycott is the people's answer to the arrogant murderous Japanese aggressors and the boycott has had its effect. Japanese trade in the first half of 1938 has dropped \$138,000,000. The boycott pushes a snowball that is already rolling downhill."

AN ARTICLE on the tense situation inside of Japan states that Communist Party of Japan is resolutely carrying on its work despite the savage persecution. "Tens of thousands of its followers are in prison. Hundreds of its best leaders have been tortured and slain." Two copies of their illegal paper which have reached the *Daily Worker* state that "peace and security of the people can be achieved only by the overthrow of the fascist military government."



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MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1943

## Letters From Our Readers

## United Nations Cooperation

Wetherford, Oklahoma.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:  
Will Britain and the United States try to outwit Stalin? I distrust these imperialists.

I have tried to interest people in the truth about Russia—but prejudice is easier appealed to than reason. Oscar Ameringer said: "A lie will travel around the world while truth is putting on its boots."  
Yours for cooperation and a decent world.  
A. C. SAUER.

Ed. Note: The Moscow and Tehran Conference show triumphantly that Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States can and will work effectively together for the good of the world. Such

cooperation will be the stronger, of course, if progressive forces are strengthened in our own country.

## Fighting Mad

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, *Daily Worker*:

I sent this letter to Congressman Eugene Worely:  
Dear Sir:

I'm writing this letter to you not only for myself but for my husband and two brothers who are respectively in the Army, Navy and Air Corp.

They want to have a say in the kind of Democracy we're supposed to be fighting for.

They want the right to vote without all the complicated red tape of the amendment of the Lucas-Green Bill.

My Paratrooper is in the hospital with a broken leg and wants to know if we're going to allow his right to vote to be crippled....

My husband asks if the 14 stitches in his jaw means that he loses his right to vote because he wears an Army Air Corps uniform....

My sailor wants to know if, while he's on the high seas fighting Nazi subs, he's going to get a fancy stabbing in the back from Congress....

WE DON'T WANT THE AMENDMENT TO THE LUCAS-GREEN BILL... GIVE OUR GUYS THE RIGHT TO VOTE!!!

The Service Men are fighting mad! It's no cinch being bombed and torpedoes. If those guys get a dirty deal now, there'll be hell to pay when they get back.

HANNAH FIERSTEIN.

## Again the Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty

DISCUSSION of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty in this country has revolved so far around two points: the relation of this agreement to the Tehran decisions, and second, the problem of Poland.

On the first point, the argument raised by people like Anne O'Hare McCormick of the Times has to a certain extent been answered by Walter Lippmann. It is obviously hypocritical to say that because the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have arrived at a fundamental understanding, which promises collective security for all Europe, that the U.S.S.R. should not make separate treaties of friendship with her immediate western neighbors. Those who uphold the recent course of American relations with Mexico, Cuba or Canada cannot deny the U.S.S.R. the same freedom to cement good neighborly relations on her western borders.

The Tehran agreement is of a universal order; the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty defines primarily the common defense of eastern Europe against the German "drang nach Osten."

Of course, the matter goes much deeper. History has shown us two alternatives. Either the smaller nations of eastern Europe are close friends of the U.S.S.R., or else they become buffer states, a cordon sanitaire. Such buffers usually begin with long-distance support of the most reactionary circles in the western countries but ultimately become playthings for Germany. They open the way not only to a German threat against the U.S.S.R., but equally against all Europe, menacing the security of the whole world.

It is thus to our interests as Americans that the German drive to the east be ended once and for all; we should applaud when the U.S.S.R. and her neighbors avow precisely such intentions.

On the closely-connected issue of Poland, Dr. Benes emphasized before leaving Moscow that both the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia desire to see Poland in such a system of eastern European security. Dr. Benes affirms for his country what Stalin has already stressed for the U.S.S.R.—the common desire to have a strong, free, democratic, independent Poland as a neighbor.

But the government-in-exile is not happy at all, and makes no sign of accepting this invitation. Its agents, like the "Socialist" minister, Jan Kwapiński, use the hospitality of our shores to incite Polish-Americans against the U.S.S.R., against the treaty, against Tehran.

Such elements have a particular Poland in mind—the old feudal, anti-Semitic, oppressive structure which holds on to territories grabbed away from both Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. at moments when these neighbors were in dire peril. Such a Poland could again involve the Polish people only in servitude to Germany, a menace to all her neighbors, and ultimately the whole world.

Czechoslovak Americans don't want it. Neither does an ever-growing proportion of Polish Americans, as symbolized in the Town Hall meeting last week. The Polish people themselves don't want such a future. It is preposterous that men like Kwapiński are allowed to enlist American citizens on behalf of such suicidal pipe-dreams.